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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

For THE POST.]

APPLYING THE MORAL.

Being a Pome Concerning George Washington and his Hatchet, with the Practical Workin' of it, with a very Pinted Moral. By his Forlorn Namesake, George Washington Train, After the Manner of Bret Harte and John Hay.

1st KANTO.

You hev heard ov Great George W., when he was a little boy,
His Govner old Wash guv him a broadax, rather a nice kind of a toy,
To give a kid so young,
Specbly them times when so much hatcheting was done.

2st KANTO.

Well, he went out into the ranch with this ax
And he came acrost a persimmon tree (it was a favorite of the old man's) and
He guv it a kupple of whacks
Inter its trunk and branch,
(They were edifying wood cuts) and then he made tracks.

3st KANTO.

When old W. saw them blazes he was as mad as blazes, and he sed:
"If I ketch that boy I'll bust his head,
Cussed if I don't," and he saw him behind the shed,
And he said as mildly as the sarcumstance would permit,
"Come hither, George, and hold up your head.

4st KANTO.

Tell me, sed he, who blazed my persimmon tree?"
An George looked the govner square in the eye, and sed, "old man, 'twas me,"
"Kum to my arms, bully boy, you are a brick,
You can go and hack them trees till you are sick,
And whenever you are caught cutlin too deep, remember the same,
Acknowledge the corn, and begin a new game."

5st KANTO.

(This is whar the moral kums in.)

When I was about nine years old, and as wild as a colt,
Heven red this I koncluded that honesty was my best holt,
And by the advice of my oldest brother, Sam,
I resolved to play a dodge on the old man,
Chose down forunest the grate tree stood there,
It never bore a single apple (but sometimes had a pair, or two, or half a bushel.)

6st KANTO.

I got an old ax and went for that tree,
And played the part of G. Washington beautifulee,
In fact I beat George in the cut,
For he only chipped his, and I cut mine off at the butt.

7st KANTO.

Presently I heard some one call my name,
And I answered, as it was the same
As I was christened by George Washington Train,
And I went out, and there in the lane,
Stood my old man, accompanied with a cane.

8st KANTO.

"Who cut that tree," sed he "pinting with his cane?"
I folded my arms majestically, and answered,
"George Washington Train."
And imediately the blows descended like rain.
(N. B. In the original old Wash don't use a cane.)
After walloping me so bad that I could hardly see,
He gave me a kind ov a hist, and sed "you can't come George Washington over me."
And now you all see the konsequence,
I hev never acted the part of George Washington sence, it ain't my forty.

G. W. T.

If you like you this in shape you will find it a pome with a good moral. It has got some deficiencies about it, but that rises from us fellers like me, and Bret Harte, and that other feller wot writes for Harper's Weekly, spekin rite out, and letten the rime follow naterly. You mite print this square out with the rimes on the ends, or you mite work it in and out like the teeth of a rip saw, or a rale fence, which ever kind of verse looks best. I like the strait out kind with the rimes on the ends, for my part, but suit yourself, as the tailor sed. I remain,

GEORGE WASHINGTON TRAIN.

LIFE.

Of cherished friends, the quiet grave,
Relentlessly hath its share;
They sleep in peace, life's restless wave
No more their life-barks bear,
Why mourn for them? the dead can sleep
And rest. For living mortals weep.

Of gifted ones, a few have sought
The wreath true genius weaves;
And fewer still who toiled and wrought,
Have won the scanty leaves
With which to crown the brow, whose pain,
The world knows not, seek, rest in vain.

A few have sought, in scenes of strife
To win a soldier's fame:
And, after years of stormy life,
Have won—an empty name.
And find, too late, the prize they fought,
Through fields of blood, too dearly sought.

And such is life! its wild unrest
The present passes o'er;
And though with all it strove for, blest,
Still yearns for something more.—
'Till life doth end, the heart doth crave
For rest, and finds it—in the grave.

How strange is life! though care and grief,
Our hearts with sorrow wring,
We dread the hour that brings relief
And ends our suffering;
That beings us rest, yet heart and brain
Still cling to life, still hug their chain.

THE HAPPY VALLEY.

In the hearts of the long bare uplands,
It lies like a river of green;
And the trees each slope descending
Leave a flowery sward between:

A flowery path for the children,
With the oak and the thorn on high;
Coverts to tempt the boldest,
And shelter-spots for the shy.

Come, Love, to the happy valley,
Where the turf slopes smooth and dry:
At our feet the laughing children;
Above, the laughing sky.

Life has no hour more golden
Than this on the grassy slope;
While we blend the age of reason
With the dearer age of hope—

For childhood is of the valley,
Haven'd from tempest and heat;
With flowers beyond its grasping,
And flowers beneath its feet;

Mid-age has the long bare uplands,
Bare to the heat and the rain:—
Come love, to the happy valley,
Children with children again.

A TEBRIBLE FIFTY MINUTES.

In August, 1859, I arrived at Chamounix with one of my friends, a traveler like myself. For about five weeks we had been exploring Switzerland, so that we had plenty of time to get used to snow and glaciers. We had made several ascents, one of 14,000 feet. I well remember the sensation I felt when I first saw one of those crevasses which seam the surface of the glaciers. Holding firmly by my guide's hand, I leaned over that yawning gulf, and tried to gaze down into its terrible depth. The two perpendicular walls of ice appeared to meet some two hundred feet below, but I believe it was only the effect of perspective, the rent being probably prolonged to the solid rock.

"A man who falls in there is certain never to come out alive," said my guides.

"True," replied the other; "but I know one who was rescued. A narrow escape indeed it was; he still lives at Grindelwald. He is a chamois hunter; he was returning home; in descending the glacier he made a slip and fell into a crevasse. His fall was broken by projecting blocks of ice, which yielded, however, beneath his weight when he clung to them. When he reached the bottom, a distance of some hundred feet, he had a leg and an arm broken. Between the earth and the ice he found a hollow place, into which a stream was running; crawling along, suffering terrible pain, he followed the course of the water, and in three hours he was out of the glacier."

Crevasses vary in breadth from two to six feet at the mouth, but the sides approach rapidly as they descend, so that a man may find himself jammed in between two walls of ice a long time before he reaches the bottom, and then if ropes long enough and strong enough are at hand he may be saved from a dreadful death. But generally the ropes are not long enough, and the traveller perishes of cold or falls lower down into the crevasse during the hours which elapse, while some of the party have gone to the nearest village to fetch longer ropes. Thus an unfortunate Russian nobleman perished in a glacier near Zermatt, some years ago.

We had ascended the Brevent; we now had only the Mar de Glace and the Jardin to visit. We slept on the Montanvert, in the solitary little inn at the foot of the glacier. Next morning we were up at dawn. Furnished with some provisions and two bottles of wine, we started with our guide. It was a splendid morning, and augured well for our excursion. For half an hour we followed a rough path which skirted the Mer de Glace, which displayed below us its surface, riven with crevices and covered with rocks and fragments. Our road ended at the glacier, upon which we now began to descend, and to traverse in zig-zags in the midst of numerous fissures. The Mer de Glace is not considered dangerous, and it is quite the exception to take axes and ropes when crossing it.

Alert and cheerful, we hastened on without taking notice of the guide, who, some way behind, cried out to us several times to be cautious and wait for him. We were obliged at last to halt before a vast crevasse with a length of some sixty yards, and ended upon our left in a slope of ice, somewhat steep, but which I thought I could easily mount. Using the iron spike of my alpenstock as a hatchet, I began to cut holes in the ice large enough to put my feet in. At this moment our guide rejoined us. He looked at the slope and at the yawning crevasse below it, and said in a grave tone, "It is dangerous; let us go round it."

With the help of my alpenstock I had already got half way up this icy hillock, and was now convinced that it was too steep and slippery to be crossed without an axe. The guide's warning confirmed my opinion. I resolved to retrace my steps. I was cautiously lowering my leg, seeking to find the hole I had made in the ice; my foot passed it; I felt that I was sliding down; there was nothing rough to stop me, not the least projection by which I could hold myself in. The declivity became perpendicular, and I fell into the gulf.

I heard the cry of despair of my companion and my guide. My own sensations cannot be described. I was giddy and half stunned, sent backward and forward from one wall of ice to the other; I felt myself descending to a great depth, condemned to be dashed to pieces, to die by a horrible death. Suddenly something stopped me; I felt myself suspended. I took breath again, and could cry out, "A rope! a rope!"

By God's mercy I had fallen upon a narrow ledge of ice, which formed a sort of bridge across the crevasse. This frail support, as far as I could judge, was about four inches broad and eighteen thick. My head hung from one side of it my feet from the other. Instinctively and immediately, by what means I know not, I raised myself up and stood upright on this projection, where there was a hollow just large enough for me to plant one foot.

Then I heard my companion say above me, "We never hoped to hear your voice again; trust in God and take courage. The guide has run to Montanvert to seek men and ropes; he will be back directly."

"If he is long," I replied, "I shall not come up alive."

My position was a terrible one, the thin ledge of ice was so narrow that I could not place both feet on it. I could but support myself on one leg, half resting against one of the ice walls, and pressing the other with my hand. The ice was as smooth as a mirror—there was nothing to grasp. A stream of ice water flowed down upon my shoulders, piercing me to the very bones; above my head I saw the long narrow streak of the sky, around which the mouth of the crevasse formed a frame. The ice, which was of the darkest blue color, encircling me on all sides, looked threatening and gloomy. The two walls seemed as if they were about to meet in order to crush me, rather than to release their prey. Numerous water courses streamed down their sides, but in this extent of more than sixty yards I could not see any other projection or obstacle except this ledge on which I had so miraculously fallen.

I risked looking for one second only, down into the terrible abyss, above which I was, suspended. At the spot where I was the crevasse was no more than two feet wide; lower down it narrowed rapidly, and a hundred yards below the two sides appeared to touch each other. I believe if I had fallen but a few inches on either side from the narrow bridge which had arrested me, I should have been buried and jammed up at a depth where no rope could have reached me.

I had remained about twenty minutes in my perilous position, nerves and muscles stretched to the utmost to keep myself there, looking at the sky above my head and at the ice around me, but not daring again to glance into the gulf below. The blood was flowing from a wound I had received on my cheek, and I felt that my right leg, upon which, fortunately, I was not resting, was severely bruised; the left leg, however, pained by the effort of standing and the cold, was beginning to give way. It was impossible to change my position without the risk of losing my balance. The cold of the wall of ice against which I was resting more and more benumbed me, the water continued to fall, and I dared not stir.

I called my companion; no one replied. I called again. Nothing! Nothing! Not a human being within reach of my voice. I was seized with giddiness as a terrible thought crossed my brain.

"He has gone to see if help is coming, and he cannot find the crevasse again, there are hundreds such!—I am lost!"

I commended my son to God. My strength was quite exhausted, I had never yet given up all hope. I was seized with a desire to let myself fall, and thus put an end to this agony.

At the critical moment I heard myself called. My friend had run to look for the guide, but when he wished to return he was horror-struck on perceiving that the surface of the glazier was rent by countless crevasses, and so similar that there was not a single sign by which he could recognize the abyss in which I was buried alive. In this cruel perplexity God guided him to see a little knapsack which the guide had left at the edge of the gulf I cried to him to look at his watch. Five minutes more had elapsed. The cold was becoming more intense; the blood was literally freezing in my veins. I asked if any one was in sight. The guide had started thirty-five minutes ago, and not a soul had yet appeared. It was scarcely probable that he could return so quickly, as we had three-quarters of an hour to get to this spot, and he had to go and return.

I felt that I could hold on but very little longer. The frail support on which my safety alone depended might yield at any moment and break beneath me. I remembered that I had a long knife in my pocket, and I resolved to make use of it to draw myself out. I informed my companion of this project; he implored me to do nothing of the kind, but my situation had become intolerable. I made a notch in the ice high enough to insert my hand in it; then about two feet above the little bridge I dug a hole sufficiently large for me to place my foot in it; I succeded, and grasping these two points of support, my back resting with all my strength against the opposite wall, I was able to raise myself and keep myself firm in this new position. I descended again upon the bridge, and began another notch above the first. I flattered myself that I should thus be able to escape from my prison, but a single slip, a false step would precipitate me into the abyss.

I was working diligently at my second step, when I heard a joyous cry above me.

"Here they are! Three men with ropes—they are running as fast as their legs can carry them!"

I steadied myself as firmly as possible upon the narrow and slippery bridge, so as to be able to seize the rope they were about to lower, and tie it around me. I saw the end dangling about two yards above my head.

"May God have mercy upon me! It is too short."

"We have another."

That was fastened to the first, and let down. I seized the end of it. I bound it strongly round my waist, and grasping the rope with both hands, I gave the signal for them to pull up.

They began—I was saved. A minute afterwards I was standing on the glacier. I had passed fifty minutes in the crevasse, during which time I had happily lost neither my confidence in God nor my presence of mind.

When I placed my foot upon the ground again an overpowering feeling of deep gratitude to the Almighty who had delivered me in so great a peril filled my breast. I fell on my knees and fainted. When I again became conscious our party was preparing to start for the Montanvert. Before leaving I wished to cast one look into the crevasse where I had nearly been buried alive. I saw how completely impossible it would have been for me to get out of it as I had projected. The opening at the top was too wide to have allowed me as I reached it to lean against the opposite wall, and without that support the most agile of climbing animals would have found it impossible to scale this perpendicular wall of ice.

The guide had run to the inn, where he could not find a single rope suitable for the purpose. In despair he started for Chamounix; when on the way he met two muleteers. Their animals were laden with wood, tied on with ropes, which he implored them to give him to save a poor traveler who had fallen into a crevasse. These good people at once unloaded their mules, and came with the guide to my assistance. Tying them all together—there were three—the ropes reached the depth of thirty or forty yards, where I had been arrested in my fall.

Assisted by my deliverers, I was able to reach Montanvert, where, in a good bed and with my bruises attended to, I had leisure to dream about the danger from which I had escaped, and the remembrance of which often haunts me, both sleeping and waking. I trust future travelers, profiting by experience, will not run the risk of penetrating into the midst of these icy regions without providing themselves with axes and ropes, and especially with a firm confidence in God's goodness, the surest of supports, and the best safeguard here below.

A PHILADELPHIA young lady appeared at the ball at Cape May, on the Fourth of July, in a dress made entirely of white lace which was purchased in Brussels at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. It is kept in an air tight case, and the sunlight is never allowed to fall upon it.

IT is said that when Brigham Young was asked the other day which son he had at West Point, the conundrum so staggered him, that he was obliged to refer to the family record to solve it. "Do they miss me at home?" is not much sung in that family.

Poor Pleb's Experiences at West Point.

The following extract from a letter from a new cadet at West Point, written to his father about the middle of June, appears in a Western paper:

The romance of West Point life has already worn off with me, and nothing but stern reality remains, and stern enough it is, I assure you. For the past week and a half the new cadets have been put through a course of sprouts called squad drill. One of the old cadets takes a new man and puts him through. We have what are called "set up," nothing but gymnastic exercises, such as touching your toes with your hands without bending your knees, throwing your hands backward so as to make them touch, and other such antics calculated to make you limber, and all joints. I expect when I leave here I will be nothing but joints—even in my teeth. Since we have entered we have had to sleep on the floor with nothing but a blanket under us. When sore and tired, it is worse when you are obliged to get up at five o'clock in the morning. You cannot conceive of a more sleepy looking crowd than the new cadets are at reveille. The first thing after reveille is squad drill for an hour. This is rough. My officer had me doing the double-step for twenty-five minutes yesterday without a rest. Hard enough, I can tell you, when you have had no breakfast. My left shoulder is so sore I can hardly raise my arm, and then to have to go through the fourth 'set-up' is horribly hard. One night last week four cadets came rushing into our room with two bulls-eye lanterns, threw the light into our eyes, 'yanked' us out of bed, and beat us over the head with pillows and brooms, and otherwise scared us—then in the morning had the impudence to ask us if we were in the habit of dreaming. Night before last some of the graduating class came into our room about mid-night and wanted to know if we knew them. We told them we did not. They told us they were graduates. They were more than half drunk, but left us without making us get up. Standing on tip-toe for an hour or so, with a string dangling from your teeth, is nothing at all. I had it for three-quarters of an hour last week. If ever I rise to be an officer, and am put over cadets I will make them all stand on their heads; I will have to get even on same one for the rough treatment I am receiving now. Any one coming here expecting to have a nice time will find he was wofully mistaken before he has been here a week. The officers we had over us at first have been promoted, and are going on a furlough. Those coming over us now have just 'been made,' and will go for us at first—all the wrongs and injustices they suffered, while 'Plebes' call loudly for vengeance, and to get even they will give us poor 'Plebes' particular thunder. Well, it is some comfort to know there are sixty-two of us, and deviling so many will soon wear off. Next Tuesday the batallion goes into camp, then the hard time commences. This year we are to have new tents and new tent-floors. This is the earliest camp they have had for many years, and will be the longest. Senator Carpenter delivered the annual address to the graduates. He gave it to them hot and heavy concerning their conduct last Winter, also, some hints to the present classes concerning the deviling of 'Plebes.' He might as well have said the same to so many posts, as it would have had the same effect. Just as long as this Academy exists, so long will the cadets cut up, devil the 'Plebes,' &c. You may put them on their honor not to devil new-comers, but they will get round their oaths—not breaking them strictly speaking—by many warps and prevarications. I do not know whether they will be put on their honor or not this camp."

Missed the Train.

Quite an amusing embarrassment occurred at a recent wedding in the neighborhood of New York. The bridal party assembled punctually, and the expectant bride waited her strong arm of support till the stipulated hour had nearly sounded, when lo! the groom was not. The clergyman could here give little consolation, for this Christian was not in the land of spirits, and the great reunion, therefore, could not be harped upon. Again if in the flesh, comfort was impossible, for Miss McBride would not be conciliated, while her "fixins', were losing their artistic touch and finish. Deeper grew the flush upon her cheek, and the soft eyes looked far from angelic, when, hurrying with frantic speed, the groom gained upon time, and arrived just on the edge of the last moment. He had missed the train, and his appealing condition touched the stern heart of even a railroad superintendent, who furnished a special train, which bore him to his place in the picture.

MR. G. was a most inveterate punster. Lying very ill of cholera, his nurse proposed to prepare a young, tender chicken. "Haden't you better take an old hen," said G., in a low whisper—he was too ill to speak louder—"for she would be more apt to lay on my stomach."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Cincinnati paper attempted to interview one of Brigham Young's wives the other day, but she quietly dismissed him, saying: "I will have nothing to do with you. I am perfectly contented. I get every thing I need and have an easy, pleasant life. Clear out!"

LONG BRANCH will have the New York Ninth Regiment (Fisk's) quartered on it after the 22d instant for ten days. A fund to defray its expenses is now being raised; $20,000 is required, and of this sum $15,000 is said to have been already raised. It is not improbable that the New York Seventh may also go down to the beach before the season is over.

SIGHTING land from a steamship off the Irish coast is thus described by a passenger: "All of a sudden, at the blank hour of two in the morning, a vague movement of relief from a long strain expresses itself on all hands. The third officer's lantern twinkles and he fires a rocket, and another rocket. A sullen, solitary light is pointed out to me in the black sky yonder. A change is expected in the light, but none takes place. "Give them two more rockets, Mr. Vigilant." Two more and a blue light burst. All eyes watch the light again. At last a little toy sky rocket is flashed up from it, and, even as that small stroke in the darkness dies away, we are telegraphed to Queenstown, Liverpool and London, and back again, under the ocean to America."

RURAL ECONOMY.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse—Soiling vs. Pasturing—Threshing Clover—To Make a Cistern—To Carry Water over a Hill, &c.

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have make their appearance, the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is 8 months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year-old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth crown) gro und out of all the middle teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next at the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which, consequently, receive a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish, point, grey hairs increase in the forehead, over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—[Journal of the Farm.

SOILING VS. PASTURING.

Let me recite the experience and practice of a friend of mine. Coming into possession of about nine acres of land in the neighborhood of a good market, made by the demands of a large literary institution, he cast about as to what was to be done. Two cows and a horse was the stock in trade, for neat cattle. He was obliged to pay, per season, men for pasturage, what they thought it worth, and the same time it was no small job to drive his cows back and forth. That determined him to keep his cows in the barn. The greatest trouble was the rapid accumulation of manure. By good husbandry he properly secured that; he kept feeding it to his crops. Finding his crops increasing, he added another cow. Another cow only made more manure. More manure husbanded in the same way made more crops, and the third year he added another cow. Now began another serious difficulty. His barn was too small. Still, at the end of the fourth year he put in another cow, and set himself to work to get up a new barn with modern improvements, of a good size, a horse, a pair of cattle, and five cows, and yet had not thought of buying more land but wanted one more cow. Now, people who do not want a large accumulation of manure and a gradual increase of crops, should not adopt that style. But it seems to me that in our towns, where homesteads are in small lots, and not easily procured, no better course could be pursued than soiling the cows, and at the same time fattening the soil.—[New England Homestead.

A GOOD CISTERN.

To make a cistern of 40 barrels, dig 6½ feet in diameter and 7 feet deep. Wall with hard brick or bats, laid in good lime or sand mortar; about 800 brick will lay the wall (1 barrel of best cement will make a cistern of 60 barrels), mix two-fifths cement and three-fifths clean sharp sand (not too fine), mix as you use the mortar and not let it harden until it is on the wall. Apply two coats with the trowel, and finish up with a whitewash brush, using clear cement about the consistency of brick whitewash. This finish should be put on immediately after applying the last coat. Brush down smoothly as a stone jar. Finish the wall before you put in the bottom then finish the bottom, and be careful not to crack the cement in the bottom after the mortar sets. A good workman should thoroughly understand his business.

WATER OVER HILLS.

The question of carrying water from springs over hills to the residence and farm buildings by the syphon, has long been disposed of in many sections. Of course the head of the spring must be higher than the mouth of the syphon. The only trouble is to get it started, and this can be done only by exhausting the syphon of air and filling it with water. This can be done by making a hole in the pipe at the top of the ridge large enough to receive the nozzle of a good-sized funnel, by which, after having both ends of the syphon tightly stopped up, it must be filled with water. Then the stoppers must be removed and the water will run, if done rightly, and continue to run, if undisturbed, as long as the syphon lasts.

WHEN TO PLANT EVERGREENS.

"I always failed. Finally a half-witted fellow came along and offered to set pines on condition that I would pay him so many bushels of shorts for every one that lived. I accepted the offer, and, about the 1st of August, when everything was parched with drought, who should come along but he with a wagon load of young trees. I was somewhat surprised, but he set them, and every one of them lived and flourished."—Cor. N. Y. Farmers' Club.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM IRON.

Dissolve two pounds of potash in a bucket of water; add about one and a half pounds of slaked lime, and stir it well. With a mop apply this mixture to the paint, and after a few minutes it may be easily removed by scraping off, rinse the iron with fresh water and dry it. This will leave the iron clean and bright.

AN ingenious mode of transacting the duelist business suggested by an English novelist, is for the contestants to swallow poison and then toss for an emetic.

VARIETIES.

A LADY in Pickway, Ohio, packed away her silver ware in an old clothes bag, and forgetfully sold the lot for three cents a pound.

SOME one, describing a bad dinner to which he had been invited, said that "the meat was cold, the wine was hot, and everything was sour but the vinegar."

A YOUNG candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should first do when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account." He passed.

WHEN a Boston girl quarrels with her lover, she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she isn't "on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

A FELLOW was told that three yards of cloth by being wet, would shrink a quarter of a yard. "Well, then," he inquired, "if you should wet a quarter of a yard, would there be any left?"

A REVERSIBLE baby carriage has been invented and made in New Haven. By a simple device the child can be drawn with its face toward or from the nurse, as the direction of the sun or wind may require.

THE Season has a list of two hundred nd twenty-two actors, actresses and other theatrical people in New York who are seeking professional engagements for the Autumn.

IN St Louis, the Fourth of July is honored by the pardon out of the workhouse of such persons as are considered deserving. There were thus released 109 persons at the last anniversary.

ATLANTA, GA., has a woman shoemaker. Her husband who fell battling for the South, left her his kit of tools only as a legacy, but hard times coming on, she has taken to the strap and the last, and is pegging out an honest livelihood.

AN Australian gentleman, examining a claim, was seized, stripped and covered with tar and wool. He went and got himself photographed in this guise, and sued his assailants for $2,000 damages, putting in his picture as evidence.

The death warrant of Laura Fair is described as "a sombre looking document, engrossed in beautiful chirography, having a deep black border, the leaves joined by a black ribbon, the ends of which are confined under the black seal of the court."

THE gown which the Archbishop of Paris wore at his execution has been cut into small pieces, and distributed among the Parisian clergy. The principal part has been deposited in Notre Dame, where there are also relics of Archbishops Affre and Sibour.

A PERSON who has been to one of them writes that "female college commencements are magnificent displays of millinery and meagre displays of mind, and that the average essay of the occasion is a dull, dead level of denominational orthodoxy."

A LETTER from London says that visitors to the Abbey now flock to the Poet's Corner more to see the grave of Charles Dickens then for any other reason. A blue slab with brass letters marks the spot where the great novelist is buried.

WHILE diamonds are increasing in value, pearls seem to be somewhat depreciated. The famous pearl necklace bridal gift of the ex-Empress Eugenie to the Princess Anne Murat has been sold in London for 90,000 francs. Its original cost was 300,000 francs.

A PROMINENT citizen of Richmond, Virginia, makes a piteous complaint unto the common council of that city on the nuisance of baby carriages. He mildly asks if pedestrians have any rights which baby carriages are bound to respect? The spiritless council laid the communication on the table.

A WEDDING ring which belonged to Pauline Burnam, an English lady, who was lost in the steamship Anglo Saxon, wrecked off Chance Cove, N. F., in 1861, was lately restored to her relations by a St. John's, N. F., fisherman, who found the ring in the entrails of a codfish. The lucky fisherman received a present of £50 for restoring the highly prized memento to the lady's son.

A VIRGINIA woman thought to frighten her son, a young man, as he was coming home the other night. So she went out to meet him with a sheet thrown over her head. But he did not scare as well as she expected. On the contrary, he struck the "ghost" with a heavy whip he was carrying, and she fell senseless.

A DRUNKEN fellow with a box of matches in his pocket lay down on the sidewalk in Muscatine, the other day, to enjoy a quiet snooze. While rolling over in his sleep the matches took fire. Awakening, he snuffed the air conspicuously smelt the burning brimstone, and ejaculated, "Just as I expected, in h—ll (hic), by hokey."

OUT of three hundred and seven million people carried on English railroads in 1869 only seventeen were killed by causes beyond their own control, while in the streets of London one hundred and forty persons were killed, and it is estimated that the orange peel on London pavements kills more people than all the English railroads.

THE geologists who are operating at Hell Gate to aid in removing the obstructions there are preparing for a gigantic explosion. Hallett's Rock, a formidable obstruction is to be undermined and charged with nitro-glycerine and gunpowder, the charge then set off by electricity. This huge piece of fireworks is anticipated with interest.

HERE are names (in English) of only a portion of the new journals started during the rules of the Paris Commune: "The Friend of the People," "The Mother Duchene," "The Pere Duchene," "The Son of the Pere Duchene," "The Great Rage of Jacques Bonhomme," "Cain and Abel," "The Red," "The Proletaire," "The Red Flag," The Political and Social Revolution," "The Commune."

A MEMBER of the Arkansas Legislature who goes for economy in public expenditure, in speaking on an extravagant appropriation, indignantly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, talk about inadequate compensation of public servants.' Why, sir, during the late war I was in thirty-seven battles, was wounded thirteen times in the cause of the South, and the entire pay I received was thirty dollars in Confederate money, every cent of which I gave for one glass of old rye whisky."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1871.

A LARGE number of additional witnesses from Alabama have been before the Ku Klux Committee and completely disprove the charge that any such an organization ever existed in that State.

THE Chicago *Republican* says GRANT is not popular enough to drag CAMERON through on the Vice Presidential ticket, but the man to win is Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is an able man, and would make as good a Republican candidate as any in the land.

THE *Gazette* objects because we called President GRANT "a first-class horse jockey." Well, then we will make an abatement. We did overestimate him. He is hardly second class even as a horseman, and his grade as President has not yet been determined for want of diminutive numerals.

IT begins to look like work in the Ohio campaign. Democratic meetings have been appointed in all the principal towns in the State, and every Democratic speaker of note in the State has signified his intention to take an active part in the campaign. Pennsylvania should imitate the example of Ohio.

FOR some weeks the *Gazette* has been searching for the Democratic President who received gifts. Just as it was on the point of giving up in despair, it discovered that somebody "from this neighborhood," sent Gen. JACKSON a pair of boots and a cheese in 1828. It forgot to add, however, that old Hickory declined them on the ground that he was able to buy his own boots and never ate cheese.

THERE will have to be some more presents as well as Presidents made. It is said that GRANT lost heavily by betting against "Oysterman," at the Long Branch races on the Fourth. Some office holder or office seeker will have to make the losses good by coming down with the stamps, or the basket and sawdust will be called into requisition. Perhaps GRANT's adversity is BOUTWELL's or PLEASANTON's opportunity.

GIVE us a sly old codger like CAMERON for hitting the nail on the head at the right time. He is now at home in Harrisburg, and enjoys his pipe of evenings with BERGNER, the Hessian and editor of the *Telegraph*, and out of the fulness of his heart and abundance of time, he rehearses the programme of the Republican party for 1872. He says GRANT is the greatest statesman of the day, and that his re-election is demanded that Northern men may go South and steal a little more. BERGNER endorses and prints this twaddle.

WE are glad to hear that the Governor has reappointed Mrs. E. W. HUTTER of Philadelphia, lady inspector and examiner of the soldiers orphans schools of Pennsylvania. The deep interest taken by Mrs. HUTTER in soldiers orphans since the very outbreak of the war, renders the position to her a labor of love rather than toil. The children over whom she watches with such motherly and tender care have cause to be thankful that she has taken upon herself the responsibility of another term of supervision, and will evince it doubtless, when at a more mature age they have learned to appreciate the perplexities and struggle incident to and inseperably connected with the position.

A FEW days ago, an afternoon cotemporary published a letter from Kittanning, Pa., in which it was charged that JOHN KENNERDELL, Esq., was induced to withdraw from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in that district by the promise of money. It is useless to say that there is no truth whatever in the charge, and we are pleased to find the journal in question taking early occasion to correct the malignant statements of its correspondent and do justice to an upright gentleman and sound Democrat. Mr. KENNERDELL, who is well known as one of the most active Democrats in Armstrong county, withdrew his name, advocated the re-nomination of Mr. PUTNEY and will labor for the success of the whole ticket.

SIMON CAMERON don't want to be on the Presidential ticket for Vice, at least he says so, and he ought to know. Leading GRANT men in looking over the field find that Pennsylvania is absolutely necessary to elect a President, and know as well, so far as the distribution of offices are concerned, that she has been signally slighted. The introduction of CAMERON's name was only intended as a sop to quiet the nerves of a few noisy but busy politicians. However much the smart ring masters may pooh-pooh Governor GEARY, he is a power in the Republican ranks, and must be conciliated before there is any peace. He stands squarely on the WENDELL PHILLIPS' labor platform, and by some means has contrived to become an accepted representative of this great element of the present hour. GEARY has aspirations for the highest place, but may be induced to accept the second, and if elected, take the chances of GRANT dying before his term of office expires. We would advise our Republican friends to keep a sharp eye on Governor JOHN, now that CAMERON is positively out of the way.

THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

It would seem now that the long mooted Cabinet difficulty is about to reach a solution, which will result in the retiracy of Mr. BOUTWELL or General PLEASANTON, most probably the the latter. The fact that the Washington court journal, the *Chronicle*, has taken up the cudgel in defense of Mr. BOUTWELL personally, with which it deals severe blows upon the devoted head of PLEASANTON, would indicate more clearly than anything else we have seen, taken singly, that the President had determined to retain BOUTWELL in the Cabinet, even were it necessary to sacrifice PLEASANTON and the policy which has hitherto received the Presidential sanction.

When GRANT first went to Long Brunch, it seemed quite clear to every one that he was the patron of PLEASANTON. It is very true that his actions with regard to the policy of the Treasury Department had for its prime object the reconciliation of the differences existing between the two wings of the Radical party in New York, thereby nipping HORACE GREELEY's Presidential aspirations in the bud. But the lounger at Long Branch reckoned without his host. While he was smothering the fires in New York he was feeding the flames in Massachusetts. The question then became: "Can I exchange the uncertainties of Democratic New York for the certainties of Radical Massachusetts?" His own observation or the advice of observant friends convinced him that it would not be wise to do so. Consequently he went back upon his own policy, and after having encouraged General PLEASANTON into revolt against his superior, now proposes to desert him, and hand him over to the fate that is meted out to the recalcitrant.

Two months ago it was quite evident that President GRANT wanted to rid himself of Secretary BOUTWELL. Now it is quite as evident that he is anxious to retain him in the Cabinet. This is not the result of any principle, but the deductions of policy. It will not do to mortally offend the State of Massachusetts. The indignities heaped upon Senator SUMNER still rankle in the bosoms of the Puritans. To have driven BOUTWELL from the Cabinet through the agency of General PLEASANTON would have been to lose the electoral vote of that State in 1872. Sooner than permit her electoral vote to go for GRANT, if BOUTWELL should be sacrificed, Massachusetts would take up one of her own martyrs and run him for the Presidency.

Evidently President GRANT has been made to realize this fact and has wisely concluded to "bear the ills we have, rather than fly to others that we know not of." Since all reports from all sources agree that the President's decision upon the matters in controversy will be against PLEASANTON and in favor of BOUTWELL, it is a matter of speculation whether he has any compunctions of conscience. After having encouraged Gen. PLEASANTON to thwart the Secretary of the Treasury, with what sort of a conscience can he use the bow string upon his whilom favorite. It is a kingly prerogative to slay ministers even when they perform their commissions to the last letter. President GRANT proposes to exercise his prerogatives in a right royal manner, and demonstrate to those around him that faithful performance of duties assigned and disobedience alike receive the same reward—decapitation. The manner of Gen. PLEASANTON's taking off will reflect more credit upon him than his bungling administration of the affairs of his department. The one excited pity or contempt, the other will arouse sympathy or indignation.

We take it that one of the greatest mistakes made by General PLEASANTON was quoting the law in his defence when laying the case before the President for judgment. He evidently believed that there would be a decision rendered in the case based upon the law and the merits of the action. Whereas, the only question with GRANT, the judge, will be; "Which of these men can contribute the most toward my re-election?" In whoseever favor that question is answered, in his favor will the President's judgment be given. BOUTWELL is in the ascendancy, because the rather sterile political soil of Massachusetts must be cultivated.

What an exquisite bit of mockery it was that PLEASANTON stumbled on, when he quoted the law of 1868 to justify the position which he had assumed in relation to revenue matters. The law cited was aimed at President JOHNSON, and was intended not only to make Commissioner ROLLINS independent of the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, but also independent of the supervision of the President of the United States.

This law General PLEASANTON claims, is still unrepealed. We have no doubt on that point. The Tenure-of-office Law s also unrepealed, and notwithstanding GRANT was sworn to faithfully execute it along with all the other laws of the land, he seems to take a peculiar delight in violating it upon every possible occasion. The Revenue law of 1868, which was passed for the express purpose of depriving President JOHNSON and Secretary MC CULLOUGH of their rightful prerogatives, will meet with the same fate. So outrageous were the Radical enactments during 1867 and 1868 in this particular, that the same party now does not consider them respectable enough to be repealed, but openly repudiates them though they stare the violators in the face from the pages of the statute book.

General PLEASANTON had as well qoute the Talmud or the Twelve Tables as the anti-JOHNSON laws of Congress in defense of his position. President GRANT would be just as likely to acknowledge the binding force of the one as the other. Under the law of 1868, PLEASANTON claims that he is wholly independent of Secretary BOUTWELL in any and all decisions he may make regarding the collection of the revenue, and the other necessary incidents pertaining thereto; and that so far as the Internal Revenue is concerned, he is in fact Secretary of the Treasury.

This was a most excellent doctrine in the days of ANDREW JOHNSON, but in the days of ULYSSES S. GRANT it is the rankest species of hetrodoxy. To remind the Radical leaders now that they passed such laws and never repealed them, will only make enemies for General PLEASANTON in the Radical household. He had better search for a better precedent.

HON. ASA PACKER, who founded the Lehigh University and originally endowed it with $500,000, now proposes to give $500,000 more, in the event that the Trustees raise the sum of $250,000. When they raise the first $125,000 he will place $250,000 to the credit of the University, and the same sum when they raise the second $125,000. Pending the efforts of the Trustees to secure the above subscriptions, Mr. PACKER will contribute $20,000 a year for the incidental expenses of the institution. The faculty is at present constituted as follows: Prof. HERR, late of West Point, fills the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy; Prof. CHANDLER, of the Columbia School of Mines, New York, that of Chemistry; Prof. FRAZIER, of Philadelphia, that of Mining and Metallurgy, and HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., is Professor of Belles Letters. The chemical laboratory was arranged by the late Prof. C. M. WETHERILL.

THE Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Fourth District, General J. W. HOFFMAN, has written the following letter of declination:

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1871.

To Messrs. S. J. MacMullan, W. H. Dougherty, and other members of the Committee of the Democratic Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge of the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me of my nomination for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania. I desire to express my warmest thanks to you and to those whom you represent for the honor conferred on me.

Independent of the fact, however, that I am no longer a resident of the District, reasons of a personal and private character require me to decline the nomination.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
J. W. HOFFMAN.

The Convention will again assemble on the 6th of September to fill the vacancy.

It seems to us that it would be as well to ascertain beforehand if the nominees will accept. Had Major JOHN O. JAMES in the Second, and General HOFFMAN in the Fourth District been consulted, other candidates could have been selected and the annoyance and loss of time in the reassembling of Conventions obviated.

POPULAR misquotations are by no means confined to the unlearned. Almost every day we find the most finished scholars using the most commonplace and meaningless vulgarisms as actual quotations. We will take for instance, a pretended quotation from HUDIBRAS used by HENRY WARD BEECHER a few days since while preaching a sermon on religious belief. Mr. BEECHER used the following:

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

Aside from this being a complete misquotation, it is simply meaningless nonsense. A man cannot be convinced against his will. To convince, is to induce a person to believe a certain thing. Believing is an act of the most complete and untrammelled mental volition. It is impossible to compel free action. Compulsion presupposes restraint. The lines attempted to be quoted are as follows;

He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still."

To "comply" and to be "convinced" are distinct propositions. When a man is compelled to comply with certain requirements against his own judgment, the duress itself proves that he is not convinced, but maintains his own belief. even while he is forced into compliance Men who lay such high claims to scholarship as Mr. BEECHER should be a little more careful about their quotations.

THE friends of Major General HANCOCK are industriously circulating a pamphlet entitled "The Civil Record of Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK during his administration in Louisiana and Texas." This is done with a view of giving him a position in the first rank of Presidential candidate. That he will be presented before the next Democratic National Convention if he lives is certain and that he has many warm friends is clear, but there is such a thing as crowding a man and destroying his chance, through the over zeal of his friends. The elections this fall will determine the respective strength of parties, and their results may determine what manner of man is required and perhaps his geographical location with GRANT, as the candidate of the Republican party to be seen solely on the ground of his military services it is doubtful whether a military man should be placed against him.

We don't want to be put on the defensive and be called on to explain anything in the military career of candidates. The people have had enough of military rule the past four years to satisfy them for a generation at least. The one thing in favor of General HANCOCK is his location, being charged to Pennsylvania. It seems to be generally conceded that this State will present the candidate, and several of her distinguished sons have been named in connection with the office, but their friends have wisely determined not to kill them by overtraining. This is the danger General HANCOCK runs, and we would advise his friends not to bring him forth before his time.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

We copy the following letter by Gen. MCCLELLAN directed to the Tammany Society on the 4th of July from the printed proceedings:

NEW YORK, July 1, 1871.

Hon. William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the approaching Independence Day.

I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the city then.

At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party; and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I proffer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

Although I have retired from public life it has been impossible to avoid forming opinions upon public affairs, and what I have to say must be regarded simply as the sentiments of a private citizen.

The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted!

I trust that every Democrat will recognize the magnitude of the issues at stake.—no less, it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity—to bequeath which to our children we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice.

I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrifice personal advantage or private feeling for the public good; for our object should not be a mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirit of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire nation.

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse.

Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future.

Slavery is dead—dead let it remain for ever, and let no one disturb its grave.

The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our own destruction.

Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue, such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself.

To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the general government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the government: the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be abandoned.

We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; another generation, more wealthy and numerous than this, can readily take care of the principal.

The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching contest.

Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution, once held so sacred; the preservation of individual liberty; the inviolability of the habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the general government, strict economy in the government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged and unnecessary burdens; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success.

With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may throughout all time guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience, I am, with great respect, very truly yours, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

GENERAL PLEASANTON.

The Cabinet imbroglio, it would appear from reports, has finally terminated in the withdrawal of General PLEASANTON from the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he having placed his resignation in the hands of the President on Saturday last. This was no doubt in consequence of a private intimation from the President that his decision upon the lately existing controversy in the Treasury Department would be adverse to the Commissioner.

This result we predicted several days ago, notwithstanding the fact that GRANT would much rather have seen BOUTWELL retire, had it been safe to have permitted or compelled his retiracy. But he dare not add another insult to Bay State. With SUMNER and BOUTWELL both martyred, GRANT would stand about as good a chance of carrying Massachusetts as he would of carrying Kentucky.

Originally nine out of every ten of the Radical leaders looked upon the appointment of General PLASANTON as a gross blunder. He was notoriously unfit for the position. But GRANT had visions of military government. He scouted the idea that a knowledge of civil affairs was requisite to a successful management of State affairs. He even had thoughts of driving Mr. BOUTWELL from the Cabinet and putting General PLEASANTON in his place. With some such a view he encouraged his military favorite in insubordination for the purpose of provaking a crisis. But as the quarrel waxed warm, President GRANT was made to see his mistake, and the ax that was sharpened for Mr. BOUTWELL was applied to the neck of General PLEASANTON with the greatest *sang froid*.

This act clearly establishes the fact that President JOHNSON was right when he said that Gen. GRANT had neither gratitude, regard for his word, nor the ordinary sensibilities of the gentleman. Gen. PLEASANTON's bungling administration ends in his own official disgrace, but the deepest stain by far will attach to President GRANT, who led and encouraged him to his own destruction.

VERY MUCH LIKE RADICALS.

There never was a better time to study natural science in politics than under the present Radical *regime*. The Radical leader or office holder has became as much a *genus*, marked with as peculiar and distinct characteristics as any member of the *vulpis* family. The naturalist finds the same general characteristics running through the same genus or species, on whatever continent or in whatever latitude he may find them. It is just the same with your Radical office holder. He is the same on Plymouth Rock or Pike's Peak; on the banks of the Androscoggin or the Delta of the Mississippi,—ever on the alert for the loaves and fishes.

There comes a curious story from Wyoming Territory by way of Washington, which fully illustrates this idea. Did it not come through the most approved Radical channels we would hesitate about giving it publicity, but coming as it does from the Radical head quarters, we feel justified in referring to it some what at length.

Some time since Marshal HOWE of Wyoming Territory was "removed for cause." Just what the causes were that led to his removal we do not now remember, if indeed they were ever made public—whether he had failed to send the President a silver brick, or whether he had expressed an opinion against the San Domingo job. At all events he was removed from office, without an appeal to the Tenure-of-office Law.

Mr. HOWE had a lively appreciation of the perquisites and pickings of his official position, and felt in no haste to surrender his *baton* into the hands of his successor—General MILROY of Indiana. But *how* to hold on to the office when General MILROY arrived in the Territory, was the question with HOWE. To resist him of course, would not do. After revolving the matter in his mind for some time and consulting with a number of his friends and satellites, he determined to scare MILROY out of the Territory by appealing to his cupidity. He well knew that this was a sovereign "rule" for the solution of the problem, if it could be properly applied.

It is said that *asafœtida* has a strange power of attraction for the wolf, while burnt gunpowder will send him scudding into the remotest forests. So also fat official pickings will make a Radical manager ravenous to the last degree, while a lean exchequer utterly disgusts him and sends him off in the opposite direction. Marshal HOWE and his coadjutors determined to apply this principle to General MILROY, so the other day when that distinguished Hoosier arrived in Cheyenne, and expressed both his willingness and anxiety to relieve Mr. HOWE of any further trouble concerning the Marshalship of the Territory, the latter expressed his gratitude in the liveliest terms, calling MILROY his deliverer.

Of course, the General was somewhat perplexed at this strange and unexpected ebullition of feeling, and sought an explanation. Then Marshal HOWE and his friends told MILROY that a man with only a moderate appetite would starve to death in six months on the salary paid, there being no free lunch houses in Cheyenne. Moreover the climate of Wyoming was not healthy for United States Marshals—especially was this the case in Cheyenne, where if a Marshal by any means managed to escape starvation, there were divers and sundry individuals only too anxious to prepare him for the inspection of a Coroner's jury.

General MILROY listened to this recital with consternation depicted in every feature of his handsome face. At its conclusion, Marshal HOWE tendered him the insignia of office, the books, papers, processes, &c., invoking the protection of Heaven upon the devoted head of his adventurous successor. But MILROY was not to be taken in in that way. He declined to step into the Marshal's vacant shoes, rushed to his hotel, seized his carpet-bag, did his tallest running to the depot and boarded a passing freight train, even refusing to wait for the express which was due in two hours. Marshal HOWE and his friends, of course, enjoyed a hearty laugh over MILROY's exit, and resumed their official pickings, masters of the situation.

Aside from the very ludicrous part of this narration, it points a moral of more than ordinary proportions. Time was when men assumed the duties and responsibilities of office, not for the pay and emoluments that it implied, but because they felt it a duty that they owed to their fellow citizens and country at large, to labor for and in behalf of the public welfare, without the thought or even the possibility of enriching themselves by virtue of their official positions.

But under the benign influences of Radical rule we have got bravely over that mawkish sentimentality that would lead a man to serve the public faithfully and zealously, without fear, favor or hope of reward. Patriotism is now measured not by single-hearted devotion to official trusts and responsibilities, but by the number of dollars in salary that is paid, and the comprehensiveness of the perquisites that attach. Here we find General MILROY running away from Cheyenne, because he believed that there was no possibility of getting rich out of an office to which he had been appointed. We also find Marshal HOWE imposing this idea upon MILROY, so that he could hold on to a fat office for a few months longer at least.

The good of the public service did not weigh a feather with either of them. The public service might go hang so far as they were concerned. It was a matter of dollars and cents with them. HOWE knew that it paid and wanted to frighten MILROY away from the fine bird that he was plucking. In this he succeeded, having all the cupidity of MILROY and a great deal more cunning. MILROY was anxious for the office until he was impressed with the idea that it did not pay anything. Then he was just as anxious not to have it. Had he honestly believed that his services were required by the country he would have filled the office, if it did not pay a cent. But it was pelf and not patriotism that moved him. Of such are the Radical leaders.

THE following letter from the Pope to the Rev. M. O'CONNOR, S. I., late Bishop of Pittsburgh, will be read with interest:

To Our Venerable Brother Michael, formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh, and to Our Beloved Sons H. B. Coskery, Vicar General, and the other priests, together with the clerics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of the Diocese of Baltimore:

PIUS THE NINTH, POPE.

Venerable Brother and Beloved Sons,
Health and Apostolic Benediction.

From the letter which you have addressed to Us, and which you have signed with unanimous devotion, We have clearly understood that you have been affected with bitter grief on account of the hostile aggression which has sacreligiously snatched from Us, by force of arms, the City of Rome and what remained of our temporal dominions. Rightly, too, appreciating the gravity of the crime committed, you have not failed to raised your voice in order to stigmatize with your detestation and condemnation so great an outrage, which has raised the indignation even of Non-Catholics. Truly; Venerable Brother, and Beloved Sons, these noble sentiments which, emulating the zeal of our Venerable Brother, the Archbishop of Baltimore, you have expressed to Us, accord well with the eminent piety and religion which you admirably manifest in your letter. For it especially becomes those, whose duty it is to be the guides of the faithful, and who exercise the functions of the holy ministry, to vindicate the rights of the Church, and to defend the principles of justice, the removal of which necessarily undermines the foundations of all social order.

We wish, therefore, Venerable Brother and Beloved Sons, to inform you that, amid Our bitter trials, We have derived no slight consolation from this your dutiful homage, and that we bestow all praise upon your remarkable expression of devotedness to this See of Blessed Peter, and its infallible teaching, to which you give utterance in unmistakable terms in the same letter.

May God, rich in mercy, deign, in return for your piety and zeal, to lavish upon you the abundance of His blessings, and to give you strength in order that you may daily exert yourselves with alacrity in the cause of the Church and of justice by the discharge of the duties of the holy ministry and a zealous perseverance in fervent prayer.

Meanwhile, testifying from Our heart Our special benevolence towards you, We wish our apostolic Benediction to be a pledge of it; which, as an earnest even of heavenly gifts, We most lovingly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, and on you also Beloved Sons, individually and collectively, as well as on all your brethren who share in your piety, and on the faithful for whom you have desired it.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 7th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1871, and of Our Pontificate the twenty-fifth year.
PIUS P.P.

BEAST BUTLER is described by the Boston *Transcript* as a great admirer of the Paris Commune, and it asks when elected Governor of Massachusetts, "will he stigmatize his inaugural by blowing up the State House or pulling down Bunker Hill Monument?"

Is the San Domingo Job to be Revived?

According to to the Iowa State Convention Radical platform, it is as much of a live issue as ever, and by no means will be abandoned. We had hoped differently after the return of the Commission, and and the silence of the President, but as Republicans meet in council they endorse the President's administration of the Government always, and frequently in direct terms, as Iowa does, one of the most corrupt jobs that ever dishonored the State. But if St. Domingo is again to enter into the political contests of the country, people will press the inquiry: Why lease Samana Bay for a coal station at $150,000 a year, when a coal station is leased by the Navy Department at St. Thomas for $50,000 per annum, superior in every respect? The failure of the treaty concluded the lease for Samana, but not until it sank the $150,000 which the President drew from a special fund in the Department of State, without authority of law. The agent of Baez, who has also been the agent of General Grant, and in fact the negotiator of the whole job, we are told, is now raising money to continue the lease at Samana, in order hereafter to bring in another bill against the United States, and consummate annexation by some new and fraudulent device. The audacity of the proceeding is the most disgraceful of our whole history.—*N. Y. Express.*

I FEEL I'M GROWING AULD, GUDE WIFE.

BY JAMES LINEN.

I feel I'm growing auld, gude wife—
I feel I'm growing auld ;
My steps are frail, my een are bleared,
My pow is unco bauld.
I've seen the snaws o' fourscore years
O'er hill and meadow fa',
And, hinnie ! were it not for you,
I'd gladly slip awa'.

I feel I'm growing auld, gude wife—
I feel I'm growing auld ;
Frae youth to age I've keep't warm
The love that ne'er turned cauld.
I canna bear the dreary thocht
That we maun sindered be ;
There's nothing binds my poor auld heart
To earth, gude wife, but thee.

I feel I 'm growing auld, gude wife—
I feel I'm growing auld ;
Life seems to me a wintry waste,
The very sun feels cauld.
Of worldly friends ye've been to me
Among them a' the best ;
Now, I'll lay down my weary head,
Gude wife and be at rest.

Home Journal.

Just How a Musquito Bites.

The delicate and delicious process of being bled by a musquito has been thus described by some one who had the time and patience to observe particulars: "He has a proboscis like an elephant, only not so large. It will, however, look nearly as large under a microscope. He cannot do as many handy things with it as the elephant can with his, but he can cause a great deal of annoyance, in a small way, with it. It is hardly the thing to say that the musquito bites us, for it has no teeth. The microscope reveals the fact that he carries a pair of scissors inside his proboscis: the sharpest and neatest little cutting tools you ever saw. He gets his living by these. They are two delicate little blades, and are placed alongside of each other. When he is ready to make a meal of us he first buzzes around with those beautiful wings, and sings a pleasant little song. If we quietly let him settle down, he picks out a place on our skin which is just to his liking. He is very delicate about it. When he gets ready he puts his proboscis down and pushes the little scissors and make a neat cut so that he can suck the blood out. Then he drinks as much blood as he wants and is done his dinner. But he does not leave yet. He is going to pay his bill. He has taken our blood and he will leave us something in exchange for it. With all his faults he has an honest little—after his fashion. He has the pay in his pocket ready to squeeze out before he goes. It is poison, but that makes no difference to him. It is the best he has to give us. His poison pocket is at the head of his proboscis, and at the lower end of the proboscis he has another little pocket, into which he puts poison enough for one dose. This poison is very powerful. A very little of it makes the place where the musquito puts it very sore. After he has sucked our blood he puts the drop of poison into the place where he took the blood from. It is not the "bite" or the cut that the musquito makes that hurts us, but the dropping of this powerful poison into our flesh. If this mosquito were large enough to give a powerful dose of this poison it would be bad for us. If he were as big as a kitten, and his poison as strong in proportion, a "bite" from him would kill us.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Statement of the Russian Minister.

[From the New York Times,]

An attache of the Times, at the special invitation of his Excellency, M. Catecazy, the Imperial Russian Minister to Washington, yesterday visited the Russian diplomatist's summer residence, at Clifton, Staten Island. After conversing at length upon the various topics now agitating European political circles, the conversation turned upon the coming visit of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States. M. Catecazy remarked that he had noticed that a number of journals had, through their Washington correspondents, positively contradicted the statements published in regard to the visit of the Prince Alexis, stating that the report was manufactured out of whole cloth, and that the State Department at Washington had not received any intimation either from the Russian Minister at Washington, or Governor Curtin, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, of the proposed Imperial visit to America. M. Catecazy observed that those contradictions were certainly made without the slightest investigation by the gentlemen of the Press in Washington, and had they applied at the State Department he said, the veracity of the announcements made would have been proved conclusively. On the 14 of May, he further stated he received a diplomatic note from St. Petersburg, from his enlightened chief Prince Gortchakoff, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Legation at Washington was notified of the intended visit of the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrowitsch to America with a squadron from the Imperial Navy. The official dispatch stated that His Imperial Highness would leave Cronstadt in the latter part of August, and would probably reach New York about the first or second week in September, when the Grand Duke would immediately do himself the honor of making a formal visit to the President of the United States. A copy of the official notification of Prince Gortschakoff was transmitted to Secretary Fish on the 15th of May by M. Catacazy, for the information of the President, and a few days afterward the usual acknowledgment of its reception at the State Department was received at the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Minister further informed the Times that the Imperial corvette Vesadinck, which sailed for England yesterday, had been ordered here by Admiral Grabbe, the Russian Minister of Marine, to await the arrival of the Grand Duke's squadron; but, on account of the postponement of His Highness' visit until September in consequence of the heat of this climate, the order was countermanded. M. Catacazy says that he will occupy his summer residence at Clifton until the arrival of the Imperial party, and when the writer was bidding his Excellency adieu, the courteous diplomat took particular pains to observe that "there is not one word of truth in the contradictory statement that the Grand Duke has abandoned the idea of visiting the United States, and," he continued, "you may use my name as a thority for your information."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S retreat to Scotland during the summer entails a vast deal of trouble on the government, and some expense. A member of the Cabinet is always obliged to be in attendance on her, and at the height of the parliamentary season his absence is often most inconvenient to his colleagues; then every evening a "Queen's messenger" is despatched with State papers from London to Balmoral. Those journeys, including many miles of posting with horses, mount up to a pretty little sum. The Queen's persistence in going to Scotland in the London season as well as in the autumn, together with her utter neglect of Ireland, excites a great deal of quiet yet strong indignation.

Type-Setting by Steam.

[From London Letter in Cin. Commercial.]

One invention, however, did interest me; it was a steam type-composing machine. A Mr. Mackie of Warrington has patented this affair, and it is now used in several printing offices, among others that of The Graphic, in London. The invention consists of two machines. One of these is a small one which has a key-board, like a piano, of fourteen keys. The operator sets before him the copy which is to be put in type, and manipulates the keys, whereupon there is evolved from beneath an interminable strip of paper, two inches wide which is full of punctures. Each one of these punctures corresponds with a letter of the written copy. The whole manuscript having thus been copied in punctures, the roll of punctured paper is set in a machine that looks like an iron centre-table. The top of the centre-table has all around on its edge little boxes containing type. The top of the table then revolves. The punctured paper runs around, and when a certain type needed is reached, a little lever falls (by reason of the opening allowed one end of it by the hole in the paper,) the other end touching and selecting the letter that is needed. The type so selected falls into place, and the row of selected type pours in continuous stream out upon a regular composer's stick, which, as fast as it is filled is removed to the form. This may all seem complex in the description, but it seems wonderfully smooth and simple when seen. A man engaged at the perforator, and three boys at the composer to feed the boxes with type and space out the lines, set up a newspaper column large as one of The Times in one hour, which Mr. Mackie maintains is equal to the composition of eight men. It economizes 50 per cent of outlay. The inventor has been 10 years on it, and has now certainly gained a success. When our commercial houses have Babbidge's calculators instead of clerks, and our newspaper officers have revolving center-tables instead of compositors, why should not Mr. Carlyle's dream of an iron automatic Prime Minister be realized ? The Republicans of England will do the handsome thing by any Yankee who will invent an automaton Queen that can sign her name and not have a large family. To return to Mr. Mackie for a moment, I may add that his machine costs £500, and the inventor advertises that he is prepared to undertake type-setting for one year in any house that purchases at three pence per thousand (whatever the size of type), set in 18 inch lines. Mackie is proprietor of The Warrington Guardian, the largest paper in England, equal to 112 columns of the Times, and it certainly is set up very neatly, by his machine, all varieties being used—small pica, minion, and nonpareil.

An Indian Pay Day.

The scenes at an Indian payment have been often described, and indeed too many residents of the country are familiar from actual experience. But the filth and finery, the hideousness which they call beauty, the songs that are sung, the games that are played, the races that are run, the oddity and savagery of the thing, may bear repetition. The majority of the Indians know little, and care much less, about how or why their annuities are paid. Twice a year for a long time they have received from seventeen to twenty dollars at the hands of a long-suffering agent. Twice a year they have marched up to their guardian's office, with the small bundle of sticks which represent the family increase, and without much argument received so much per head: and twice per year has each one become solemnly and stupidly, or insanely and riotously drunk, and that was the last of it until the next time. Payment is not an interesting event to an Indian alone. Hither come all his creditors, and with a sagacity developed in the course of a long practice, they forestal the annuity of the debtor and all his heirs, from his grandfather down to his youngest and fairest. Indians die; they may be said to die extensively, and I came near saying repeatedly. But no little Indian was ever left long without a guardian, and no estate goes to waste for want of an administrator. And these are all at the payment. The Indians, of all grades of enlightenment, but each essentially Indian, arrive from all parts of the country early in the forenoon. They stand demurely by the dilapidated fence, or ride furiously up and down the village street. Each wear the inevitable speckled shirt and the usual gaudy ribbon. The mighty army of guardians and administrators, with a sprinkling of agents and traders, sit hard by under a tree, and whittle and watch and listen. Ever and anon from the door, is called the name of some warrior or squaw, and if the individual does not appear there is certain to be a vacancy in the circle of administrators. They are all accounted for. In the afternoon the effects of the payment begin to be apparent. There is much more happiness generally distributed through the surviving members of the tribe than there was. A drunken Indian is the most peculiar of bipeds. He rolls the sweet liquid over his tongue with a comical gusto, a grotesque happiness, which he never shows, save in this supreme moment. The squaw is as invariably as drunk as her lord, and as she is generally the most silent, becomes the most noisy of the two. She asserts the rights of the family, and abuses, to the extent of her small store of English, the men and the institutions of the dominant race. These, with the supposed quantum of headaches and remorse are the prominent features of an Indian payment.—Kansas City Record.

New York Tenement Houses.

A reporter of the New York Times has been inspecting the tenement houses of that city, and gives a sickening picture of the manner in which human beings are packed together in those "nurseries of pestilence and crime." The tenement house and cellar population exceed half a million. In the fourth ward, one small lot 240 by 160 feet, are twenty tenement houses, 111 families, 600 persons, five stables, a soap and candle factory, and a tan yard. This is a larger number of human beings than can be found on any block on upper Fifth or Madison avenues where some of the tenement owners reside. In the same ward, on one block, are 60 old and rickety buildings occupied by 418 families, of which 2 are Welsh, 8 Portuguese, 19 English, 10 American, 12 French, 39 colored, 186 Italian, 139 Polish, 218 German, 848 Irish. In one block of buildings, owned or controlled by the same parties, are over 3,000 persons. Several tenements contain over 1,000. These are huddled together in filthy, dark, unventilated rooms for which they pay extortionate prices and suffer untold miseries in body and mind.

A SINGULAR accident happened to a lady in Portland, Me., a few days since. She went to call on a friend, and, when she pulled the door bell, the wire broke, and she fell backward, striking her head on the steps. She was rendered insensible and very severely hurt.

LONG AGO.

BY A. CROPSEY.

I am sitting thinking, thinking,
In the warmth of the fire-light glow,
And memory brings before me
Pictures of long ago:
Pictures of youthful faces,
Smiling for Jennie and me,
When beneath the blue,
Where the lindens grew,
We planted our dear Home Tree.

May stands in the glowing sunset,
With her wealth of raven hair,
And little Goldilocks has climbed
And curled in the old arm chair.
And ever o'er sweet lip'd Lily,
Ralph Manly is bending so,
I can see them all
On memory's wall,
As we hung them long ago.

In the bloom of a bright May morning,
May left us, a soldier's bride;
And when the corn-silk hung golden,
Our little Goldilocks died;
And Ralph was waiting, waiting—
When we laid *her* beneath the snow.
Sweet Lily ! that pall
Was fairest of all,
In the dim of long ago.

And then with my Jennie beside me,
Long years we have conned it o'er;
And one night she saw her Goldilocks,
White-rob'd on the Golden Shore.
Alas ! my pride, my darling,
I dreamed not it could be so;
Now Jennie has gone,
And I sit alone,
As they left me long ago.

—Wood's Magazine.

A Chinese Death Bed.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Chinese have many customs peculiar to their nation, which strike the "outside barbarian" as being unnatural and strange. Their religious traditions are so deep-rooted and so strongly fostered by superstition as to give little encouragement to missionary laborers. The most striking of these superstitions are those pertaining to the disposition of their dying and dead relatives. Very often the dead bodies of Chinese men and woman are found in untenanted buildings in the Chinese quarter of this city, and those unacquainted with their superstitions are prone to set the desertions of dying friends down as acts of selfishness. This, however, is not so, as the Chinese believe that if persons die in a house that they lived in before death, their spirits will haunt the places ever after, and give unpleasant evidence of their presence to all who remain. In order to prevent the manifestations of the restless spirit, as soon as the doctor gives it as his opinion that a patient cannot survive he is taken to another place and left alone to die. Yesterday a case of this kind was reported to the Coroner. A young Chinawoman, who had been given up by the attending physician, was carried by her relatives to an untenanted house on Ellis Place, off Pacific, above Dupont. They then dressed her in her best clothing, spread a new matting on the floor, and laid her on it. They brought in preserves, meat, fruits, candles, boiled rice, etc., lighted some punks and retired, leaving her alone to await the coming of the common destroyer. During the day she died, and was found last night. Coroner Letterman removed the body, and it is now at the morgue awaiting the further action of the relatives, who will probably leave her to be disposed of by the city, as is generally their practice in such cases. Many Chinamen—those of the wealthy classes—do not desert their dead friends, and for the furtherance of this desire there are several hospitals fitted up in order that those about to die may be removed there until they have paid the debt of nature, after which they are buried with all the ceremonies of the disciples of Confucius.

THE N. Y. WOOL MARKET.

Sudden Rise in Prices—Wool and Woolen Goods—Excitement Among Dealers.

New York dispatches of the 7th, report an uncommon excitement prevails, at present, in the usually quiet circle of dealers in wool and goods made of wool. The cause is the sudden rise in the price of staple, which commenced some six or eight weeks ago, and appears not as yet, to have reached its full limit. Common Mexican, which used to sell from eighteen to twenty cents a pound, is selling at from thirty to thirty-two cents. Carpet wools, usually quoted at thirty cents, gold, are held at thirty-seven and a half cents. Cape wools have gone up from thirty-five to forty cents. Australian wool from forty-two to fifty-two cents, and what are called extra fleeces, which are a standard in the wool market like middling in the cotton market, are quoted at from 61@64c, as against 47@50c six weeks since. Even shearings, which are the short wool which grows on sheep between the time of their shearing in the spring and their slaughtering in the fall, and are used for making hats, sell at 40c per pound, instead of 25c, the old price.

The various woolen manufactures at home responded, of course, to this rise in the raw material. Carpet yarns have advanced from thirty-seven and a half cents per pound to sixty cents per pound.

Two and three-ply carpets are twelve and a half per cent. dearer than they were, and Brussels which recently fetched $1 90 are held at $2 15. All kinds of woolen cloth and clothing material have advanced on an average ten per cent. with an upward tendency. The utmost activity is manifested in the trade. The manufacturers have orders ahead for everything they can make for several months to come, and as is usual the fears of the retail dealers of higher prices still to come, lead them to rush in and supply themselves at present rates.

The reason for the advance are said to be the smallness of the clip this year and last year, the large demand and consumption in Europe during the war, and the fact that nearly all the mills have been enabled to run this year, the supply of water being ample. Mr. A. T. Stewart has the credit, with many ill-informed people, of having engineered a great corner in the market, and of having already made a profit of one million dollars on his operations. Inquiry among members of the trade has failed to discover any grounds for this belief. Mr. Stewart has been obliged, during the past two or three years, to take possession of a carpet factory and several woolen factories on which he has mortgages, and has since been running them on his own account. Hence he is a large buyer of wool and apprehensive of higher prices by-and-by, and has laid in an ample stock for future use. But I heard men who knew of his operations say that he has bought recklessly and extravagantly, and is more likely to lose than to make money on his purchase.

ADELINA PATTI is not to come to America until 1872.

BONNETS for next fall and winter are to have a wide box plaited curtain or cape at the back, which will completely hide the back hair.

JOSH BILLINGS says that a large policy of life insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corpse smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

Lace.

[From Land and Water.]

The first mention we find of the word "lace" was at the coronation of Richard III., when Queen Anne is said to have worn a garment trimmed with "mantle lace of white silk and Venys gold," and the French word *dentelle* is of later date than might be imagined. It first occurs in the wardrobe accounts of Marguerite de France, who in 1545, paid the sum of six livres "pour soizants aulnes, faire dentelle de Florance, pour mettre a des colletz." The scale of charges for this precious commodity was vague, for we soon after find that "quartre livres" were paid "pour une aulne de dentelle pour faire deux cornetres pour servir a la dicte dame," she being Henry the Fourth's first queen.

Before this we hear of *passament dentelle*. Fashion required that the ordinary *passament* should be made with a toothed edge, and no doubt after a while the finer sorts so named subsided into *dentille*. Anterior to this even our ancestors were not without a means of decorating their draperies. From the earliest ages they were wont to bedeck themselves with embroideries, and *pasament dentelle* and lace find a common origin in the ancient "cut work."

There is a peculiar kind of trimming which is very ancient; the ends of the linen were unraveled, and the threads were then planted with geometric precision. The sheet which, upon the disinterment of St. Cuthbert in the twelfth century, was found to have covered his body, was trimmed after this fashion: "It had round it a deep fringe of linen thread, above which was woven a border of projecting workmanship, fabricated of the thread itself, bearing the figures of beasts and birds." This sheet was for a long time preserved in the Cathedral of Durham. It was an early specimen of cutwork, the making of which, though it eventually became general, was until the dissolution of monasteries, looked upon as a church secret.

This cutwork was made in different ways. Sometimes a network of threads was arranged upon a smell frame, and they were crossed and interlaced into many complicated patterns; beneath this network was gummed a piece of cloth called "quintain," from a town in Brittany where it was made; the network was then sewn to the "quintain," by edging round those parts that were to remain thick the last operation being to cut away the superfluous cloth, and hence the name. Then, again, the pattern was often made without any linen. Threads radiating at equal distances to the centre served as a framework to others, which were united to them in separate triangles, rosettes worked over with heavy button-hole stitch, and this made in some parts a heavy compact embroidery, while the rest was an open work of threads. Greek lace is of this style of manufacture, so also is some of the Venice lace that is remarkable for fineness and beauty.

The *lacis* of the sixteenth century is quite distinct from this early style of "cutwork," though made in a somewhat similar manner. Upon a network of square meshes the pattern was sometimes worked by being cut out in linen *applique*, but more usually it was formed by darning in counted stitches of the mesh. This plain network ground was called "*reseau*" "*rezel*" "*resenit*," and was much used for bed furniture. When this *reseau* was ornamented with a darned pattern or *applique* it became "lacis," and was devoted chiefly to the adornment of altar-cloths and other sacred draperies.

When destined for this purpose the *lacis* was occasionally alternated with plain linen, and the patterns consisted of every conceivable device. *Fleurs-de-lis, sacre cœurs*, family coronets and arms, death's heads, cross-bones, and "tears," formed at all times the pattern design, according to whether the *lacis* was eventually to adorn an "altar cloth," a "bed curtain," or a "pall."

There was as lately as the year 1850 a specimen of cutwork on the pall that covered the coffins of the fisher-people of Dieppe. It is said to have been worked by some lady who was saved from shipwreck, and who gave it to them as a memorial of her gratitude. This art, as distinct from the manufacture of lace, still exists in the north and south of Europe, and the embroidery that is even now seen on the smock-frocks of the laborers of Kent and Sussex it but a remnant of the custom and of the style of work.

Hints to Trout Fishers.

When you see "excellent trouting in a romantic mountain district," advertised in the papers, go somewhere else.

On arriving where you have reason to think trout exist, inquire of some rural angler which are the best brooks, and fish exclusively in those he runs down.

Keep as far as possible from the brook. If the trout see you they will not connect with the rod, in which case you will find it difficult to connect them with the line.

Take some agreeable stimulant with you in the water-side. You will find it a great assistance when reeling in.

One of the best places for obtaining the speckled prey is under a waterfall—but you needn't mention the fact to the ladies.

When you land a two pound trout (which you never will) double the weight, else what's the use having a multiplier?

The experienced angler goes forth expecting nothing and is rarely disappointed.

Avoid the water-courses infested sawmills. These damned streams seldom contain many trout.

Youthful Murderers.

The Quitman (Ga.) Banner tells how "infants drowned a baby," in the following manner: "A horrible affair occured on a plantation six miles west of Quitman, on last Friday, by which a colored infant, eighteen months old, lost her life. The infant aforesaid was left at the cabin in charge of an elder sister, some five years of age, whilst the mother went to work in neighboring field. Soon after the departure of the mother, two colored children, aged about six and eight years, from another cabin on the same plantation, put in an appearance, and desired the little nurse to accompany them in quest of blackberries. She told them she could not leave the baby, but that if they (the visitors) would take her (the baby) to the well, and drown it, she would go with them. They instantly seized the child, one taking hold of its head and the other its feet, carried it to the well and gleefully cast it in. The mother soon after received intelligence of the affair, but, before she could extract the child from the water, life was extinct. The children were arrested, but immediately discharged as it was evident, from their youth, they were not legally responsible for the serious crime committed."

YOUNG ladies are advised always to untie and well examine any anonymous bouquet or basket of flowers which they may receive. A lady was about throwing away some flowers recently, and discovered a note containing an offer of marriage from a very bashful lover.

A RUSTIC MAIDEN.

O fairest of the rural maids!
Thy birth was in the forest shades;
Green boughs, and glimpses of the sky,
Were all that met thine infant eye.

Thy sports, thy wandering, when a child,
Were ever in the sylvan wild;
And all the beauty of the place
Is in thy heart and on thy face.

The twilight of the trees and rocks
Is in the light shade of thy locks;
Thy step is as the wind, that weaves
Its playful way among the leaves.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose serene
And silent waters heaven is seen;
Their lashes are the herbs that look
On their young figures in the brook.

The forest depths, by foot unpressed,
Are not more sinless than thy breast;
The holy peace, that fills the air
Of those calm solitudes, is there.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Eve and the Fig Leaves.

An amusing story is told of a daughter of a distinguished Southern General, who was spending the summer during the war at Silver Springs, Florida. As is well known, the ladies were compelled to resort to all sort of expedients in order to make their gowns presentable, and many of them became very expert in the use of dyes, so that, shut out from the rest of the world as they were, their attire was almost invariably neat and lady-like.

It appears that the young lady in question had a black barege which she wished to restore to its pristine beauty, and so ordered her maid (Eve) to boil her some fig leaves, which, as is known, are excellent for restoring color to dark materials.

Having waited for some time for the decoction to be brought to her, she went out upon the gallery of the hotel, and called out in a loud voice: "Eve, have you put on the fig leaves?" A number of gentlemen seated below, with difficulty suppressed a laugh, and the young lady receiving no answer, reiterated her question even more loudly than before. Unable to longer restrain themselves, the gentlemen laughed long and heartily. The absurdity of her question suddenly flashed upon the fair young lady, and she retired, to hide her blushes and confusion, to her chamber.

Eve and the fig leaves was a standing joke at Silver Springs all that season.

Childlike.

Jennie Jones was a very pretty little girl, and it was the first time she had ever been visiting by herself. She was spending the afternoon with one of her schoolmates, and when it came tea time Jennie was invited to stay to tea. "No, I thank you, ma'am," she said slyly, in answer to the request. "I guess you'd better," said her little friend's mother, good hospitable Mrs. Morse; "sit right up to the table along with Sairy—won't you now?" Jennie fidgeted, twisted her apron, put her finger in her mouth, and finally electrified the company by remarking: "Well—I don't know; ma said I was to say no, thank you, the first time I was asked, but—but—*if you urged me I might stay!*" It is scarcely necessary to add that she staid.

Universal Suffrage for Universal Amnesty.

Will the Republican party make the new departure, asks the New York *World*, in the following words:

We have no hope that this healing measure will succeed until the Democratic party has gained control of the government. It is likely to be a prominent issue in the Presidential election, the bigoted Republican Bourbons being quite incapable of taking this new departure. It is wise and politic in itself, but it is so contrary to the venomous sectional animosity which has always been the breath of life in Republican nostrils, that a frank removal of Southern disabilities would seem like a disbandment of the party. Throughout its whole existence the Republican party has been nothing but organized hatred of the Southern States and Southern statesmen. With the extinguishment of this hyena spirit of sectional animosity the Republican organization would be a lifeless trunk without an animating soul.

The rancor which the Republican party has always manifested towards the South may have been a natural enough accompaniment of the war, but there is no justification for it at this late day. When the South surrendered, it was entitled to fair quarter and to candid if not indulgent judgment. Its people will meet with greater tolerance in the assizes of history than they have received from the excited passions of contemporaries. They displayed a degree of pluck, vigor, determination, military prowess, and capacity of self-sacrificing devotion to a public cause which does honor to our country and to human nature. They made a mistake in judgment, but it was a thoroughly sincere and honest mistake. They had been educated, for a whole generation, to believe that the allegiance of of citizens to their State was paramount to their fealty to the Union; but though their intellects were misguided their hearts obeyed the impulses of devoted loyalty. Mere errors of judgment do not deserve the virulent reprobation which has been visited upon the Southern people, while their unshrinking devotion to a cause which they honestly believed to be just proves their capacity for the highest public virtues.

A Grave-Digger's Strike.

The London *Medical Press and Circular* of a recent date says: "In the midst of the troubles and difficulties which accumulated on the shoulders of the overworked and bewildered municipality of Buenos Ayres, during the height of the plague, the serenos and vigilantes (or policemen) struck for higher wages; and the panic having extended to the grave-diggers, for many days no one could be found to put the dead under the ground, and the coffins were, therefore, piled up in a stack at the Southern Cemetery as the hearses and carts brought them in. The scenes at the cemetery were something frightful to behold, and reminded one only of the horrible stories recorded of the plague of London. A large trench was dug, into which the dead bodies, some coffined, but many merely swathed in bed-clothes, were shot out of the carts and quickly covered with lime—the trench remaining open until it was filled, when another was dug, and the dreadful work recommenced. It is computed that over 20,000 persons found their last resting places in these pits."

A "PANORAMA of the St. Lawrence," which originally cost twenty thousand dollars, was recently sold in Boston as "unclaimed goods," for five hundred dollars.

PHILADELPHIA statistics prove that during the past six months nearly three hundred people died in that city who, at the hour of their death, were more than eighty years of age.

ONE of the Siamese twins is lying at the point of death. The other is in good health. In anticipation of death, arrangements are made for the immediate separation of the living from the dead brother.

VARIETIES.

"HE was always that way" is the latest abominable slang phrase in New York.

PIANO-MAKING at present takes the third rank among the manufacturing interests in the United States.

THE German watering places, notwithstanding the war, are said to anticipate this year a prosperous season.

BUTTER is now exported from Australia to England, and is said to arrive in large quantities and in good order.

A CONTEMPORARY describes the political epidemic of the times as "ring worm."

IN New Orleans recently, a woman choked herself to death with a pair of suspenders.

A VESSEL arrived at New York on the 11th ult., having on board a hundred cases of cigars and two cases of measles.

IN very hot weather you may be as disagreeable and disobliging to your friends as you please. If a coolness arises, so much the better.

THE Legislature of Utah having established woman suffrage, the Deseret News contains an appeal to the ladies of the female relief societies, urging them to bring their sisters to the polls.

"YOU'D better look out for your hoss's feet above here mister," said a ragged boy to a traveller. "Why?" said the gentleman, nervously pulling up, "Cos there's a fork in the road there," was the candid reply.

THE Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., gave permission to a citizen to kill two dogs which annoyed him, and the next morning the mayor found two of his own dogs dead with his own warrant of permission for their killing pinned to their bodies. Though he hasn't exactly the hydrophobia, that mayor is mad.

TWO married ladies chatting about their husbands: "What," says one of them, "you permit your husband to smoke in your rooms?" "Certainly I do, but he spends his evenings with me," replied the other. "Yes, at that price!" "My dear friend, a shrewd wife avails herself of her husband's faults to repress his vices."

A LETTER WRITER in Paris says it is wonderful what a change a few days have made in the general aspect of that city. With the exception of the ruins and the crowds of strangers which surround them from morning to night, there is little to remind one that the city has just been the theatre of a civil war.

"CAN I induce you to invest in a lock?" smilingly inquired a traveling agent for an improved door fastening, of a plain-looking old maid, whom he encountered sweeping the door-steps. "You might, sir," she replied, with a ghastly smile, eyeing him carefully for a moment from head to foot, 'in wedlock!"

"I WEEDED my friends," said an eccentric old man, "by hanging a piece of star carpet out of my first floor window, with a constable's announcement affixed. It had the desired effect. I soon saw who were my friends. It was like firing a gun at a pigeon-house. They forsook the building at the first report."

A NEW-MADE minister, having occasion to marry a couple at his first official act, and there being quite an assemblage present, he determined to strike them dumb with awe, and so, in winding up, he said, "I pronounce you man and wife, and the Lord have mercy on your sinful souls!"

A WISCONSIN convict named Griswold, on his way to the State Prison the other day, got one of his shackles off and jumped from the cars. The train was stopped and backed up, and a lively chase by the sheriff and other passengers brought the fugitive to bay. Seeing escape was impossible he stopped, smiled and remarked, "Well, we did have a little race didn't we?"

AT Edinburgh a jet of water is seen gushing from an old elm tree on the Mall, near Dr. Moir's statue, the water, which is frothy and tasteless, bubbling through a crack in the bark about five feet from the ground. Various theories are broached to account for this singular freak, one of which is that the tree is hollow, and that the water issues from a spring in the vicinity.

A CITY exquisite having become agriculturally ambitious, went in search of a farm, and finding one for sale, began to bargain for it. The seller mentioned as one of its recommendations, that it had a very cold spring on it. "Ah—aw!" said the fop, "I won't take it then, for I have heard that a cold spring ruined the crops last year, and I don't want a place with such a drawback upon it."

THE journeyman can makers of Baltimore, Md., have passed a resolution advancing the price of making cans to 65 cents for one-pound cans. 70 cents for two-pound cans, 75 cents for two-and-a-half-pound cans, and 80 cents for three-pound cans. The new list of prices is to go into effect on July 10, and has been adopted at the period of the commencement of the fruit packing business, in order to allow the employers to arrange their contracts with the packers on the basis of the increased rates.

A CITY miss, newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was called upon one day by a neighbor of the same profession, who in the absence of her husband asked her for the loan of his plough for a short time. "I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply, "if Mr. Stone was only at home—I do not know, though, where he keeps his plough;" "but;" she added, evidently zealous to serve, "there is the cart in the yard, couldn't you plough with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"

THE most fashionable hat for traveling is the "Josephine." It is a round hat of high square crown with a narrow brim turned up like the "turbans" so long favored. The brim should be bound with velvet or silk, a bias of silk passed around the crown, with floating ends behind, a small ostrich plume to fall forward on the crown from the back. For country wear and protection from the sun, broad-brimmed coarse straws, drooping over much at the sides, are in use.

AT a certain hotel in Ohio, a large mirror is placed at the entrance of the dining hall, which is so constructed that you see yourself a thin, cadaverous hungry person, but when you come out from the table, and look again in the glass, your body is distended to the extremity of corpulency. So pleasant is the illusion that you go away satisfied with your well-fed, sleek condition, even if you rise hungry from the table.

WHILE John Ballee, of Milton township, Ohio, was working among the bees, one of them stung him just behind the ear, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. This family seems to be suffering from a strange fatality, the father having met his death suddenly by being struck with a limb which fell from a tree as he was passing; his sister was struck by lightning, and other members of the family have had very narrow escapes from death by accident.

Weekly Post.

S. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
S. B. LAHR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

HON. ASA PACKER will soon have donated considerably over one million dollars to the Lehigh University, in which tuition will be made free to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

We do not suppose that our Radical friends will have aught to say about the latest Ku Klux outrage in Robinson county, North Carolina. A Sheriff's *posse*, with some negro malefactors in charge were proceeding to the county jail, when they were assailed by a number of negroes in ambush and three officers murdered and three others dangerously wounded. This is the class of "outrages" that the Radical papers never hear of.

AMONG the other electioneering documents being circulated by the Radical managers, is a pamphlet in favor of the annexation of San Domingo. When GRANT discovered that his pet scheme was about to be ignominiously defeated, he took the back track, and tried to lay all the responsibility upon "the people." This was only a ruse to blind the eyes of the voting community. The administration never gave up the scheme for annexation for a moment, a fact which is fully demonstrated by this San Domingo circular. If GRANT wants to fight it out on the San Domingo line, he will find the people ready to meet him.

A WELL KNOWN humorous publication in London used to tell with immense gusto, that when all other matters of news failed with the provincial press, an immense gooseberry was sure to turn up and furnish a topic for discussion. With us, the Radical press always have a political gooseberry in reserve. When everything else fails, they fall back upon the Ku Klux. Just now there is a dearth of political news, and we find our Radical papers have begun to write up the Ku Klux industriously. In view of the hot weather, however, they had better keep their bantling under cover. It is so very etherial any how, that there is danger of its being wholly combusted.

IN the Select Branch of Councils, Mr. FLOYD, Chairman of the Select Committee in reference to the Baltimore banquet, made a report which was received, approved, and $13,360 81 ordered to be paid, without a dissenting voice. In the Common Branch but one man, Dr. MCCANDLESS, had the audacity to make a sign of protesting, but who was soon squelched by the President, Mr. OLIVER, who left his seat to administer a dose which will settle the Doctor's nerves for some time to come. Since the decease of the lamented MCAULEY there has been a new departure in city affairs. Young America has taken the helm, and runs the machine. It claims that the old fogies have had their way long enough, that the city must go forward and fulfill its destiny which bids fair to equal the most important in the country. Therefore, it is, that banquets, at whatever cost will hereafter be in order. Who comes next?

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A number of leading temperance men in this State having reasons to suppose that to a certain degree they have been sold out by their Chairman, Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, who has failed to respond to their instructions, have issued a call for a State Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 9th of August next, to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. The call is signed by Capt. E. H. RAUCH, Chairman; Col. GEO. F. MCFARLAND, Secretary, and by JAMES BLACK, of Lancaster, H. D. MCGAW, LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, JOHN SAUNDERS and others. Soon as General OWEN learned that the call was to be issued he immediately, and on the same day, appointed a State Central Committee of one from each Senatorial District in accordance with the resolution adopted by the State Temperance Union, with a view, it is said, of checkmating the call for a State Convention. A number of the leaders have lost faith in the General and propose to carry out their programme. It is a pretty fight as it stands and has raised considerable uneasiness in the Radical ranks, who as usual, are carrying water on one shoulder and whisky on the other.

If a State ticket be nominated by the Temperance men, it is suggested that they also nominate candidates in certain localities for the Legislature and endeavor to pass the local option bill which they claim Governor GEARY has promised to sign. In Allegheny county they will hardly nominate a full ticket as Senator GRAHAM is not opposed to local option and the votes of Representatives JAMES TAYLOR and Deacon WHITE were recorded in its favor at the last session of the Legislature. The progress of this last move on the part of the temperance men will be watched with intense interest.

JOHN BROWN.

The *Commercial* of this city, in refering to some observations of the *Commercial* of Cincinnati, on Monday last, makes a *quasi* endorsement of the Harper's Ferry murderer, JOHN BROWN. The writer in our cotemporary probably writes from the card, and probably does understand somewhat of the secret history of that extensively planned—but fortunately, badly executed—wholesale murder, in which it was proposed to make a sickening holocast of the women and children of the South and place the sword and torch in the hands of a servile race, to ravage, and burn, and murder, without conscience and without thought.

The *Commercial* does not think that the time for writing up the history of BROWN's murderous raid has yet fully come, but yet feels constrained to say, however, that it is "not improper to state that his general plans and purposes were pretty fully known to a number of anti-slavery workers and leaders, among them several public and representative men, including two distinguished New England Senators." Concerning the encouragement that he did, and the encouragement that he did not receive, the *Commercial* observes:

> It is probable that the backing on which he relied would have been much more hearty and general had greater confidence been felt in his military ability.

We are somewhat curious to know whether these "public and representative men, including "two distinguished New England Senators" are ready to be written up before the world as accessories before the fact to the murders that were actually committed at Harper's Ferry and the horrible butcheries of a servile insurrection that were in contemplation?

Weave what sophistry you will about it, and clothe it in such language as you may call from the convenient lexicon of communal patriotism, JOHN BROWN simply contemplated murder for the accomplishment of a sickly sentimentality—murder by wholesale, in which neither age nor sex was to be spared, but in which every tiger passion of one race was to be turned loose to glut ample vengeance upon another. He went about sneakingly, like a murderer, and was prepared to arm his servile followers with the most barbarous and deadly weapons. And all this plan, it appears, was known to representative men and distinguished Senators in New England, who only failed to back him because they had not faith in his military ability, and because his ruthless hand was stayed ere yet it had been reddened with a score of murders.

Who were those distinguished Senators of New England? Who were those representative men? Do they still endorse this murderous foray? Are they still high in the councils of the Republican party, prating the Gospel of Peace, with the blood of the Harper's Ferry murders still on their hands? Let us know who are the men who plotted midnight murder in secret with a hoary villain, and stood afar off awaiting the shrieks of murdered women and children and the lighting of the incendiary's torch that should desolate half the country and drench it with human gore.

Those who most condemned this murderous raid of JOHN BROWN, charitably called him a madman and to a partial extent not responsible for his atrocious deeds. But now we are assured by those deep in his inmost confidence that he was perfectly sane; that he calculated murder with a rare coolness, and that distinguished New England Senators and representative men were co-plotters with him and shared in a knowledge of all his plans, which if successfully executed would have eclipsed every murder known in history. We would like to know whether sanguinary cowards who could plan murder but dare not stab the unsuspecting victim, are still "distinguished Senators from New England." Not only would we like to know this, but whether the Radical party and the Radical press, including the *Commercial*, unequivocally endorse JOHN BROWN and his murderous plans.

THE CUNDERANGO.

Vice President COLFAX adds his testimony to the remarkable effects of the new canser cure. If it performs half what is set down, its speedy introduction is of more consequence to the human family than the annexation of fifty San Domingo's.

> The following extract from a letter of Vice President Colfax to a friend in Baltimore, concerning the new cancer cure, has been furnished for publication: "I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road apparently to a perfect cure, although she has only taken about quarter doses of cunderango, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington in April, her case was absolutely hopeless, the cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, and apparently diminishing; the pain is almost gone, and every symptom favorable. Since the first fortnight she has had only quarter doses, and now has none. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or affects the cancer I cannot imagine. I know how incredulous many doctors are about it, and I would be too if I had not seen its results. It seems to depurate from the blood whatever it is that causes cancer, and I don't know what that is any more than I know why Peruvian bark cures ague. You can tell your friends, however, when they obtain it, they will notice on the fourth day an improvement, and by the ninth day they will see themselves that the cancer is going away; that is, if it acts with them as with cases I have seen. We are longing for its arrival, and glad that Dr. Bliss sent his partner to that distant region for it. I have most piteous appeals for it from friends, offering hundreds for it if it will only stop the growth of the terrible dis a e, but I have not an iota, and guess all in the United States is now used up."

LATITUDE AND DEPARTURE.

The Republicans take great latitude in referring to what they term the "New Departure" of the Democrats. Some of the Radical papers hail the event as a sign of weakness, the precursor of defeat; others seem to descry the evidences of strength and success. At all events, while they are thus exercised in discussing the question, they are rather disposed to ignore the cracks and breaches in the Radical political edifice, which has been raised upon the necks of the people of the whole Union at such a fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure.

When it has become evident to men of observation that the downfall of a corrupt party, which we predicted clearly several years ago, is now near at hand, and that other rulers are to take the helm and govern, it is proper that all the people, Radicals as well as Democrats, should understand what is to be the practice under the new regime. The Democratic party, with perfect consistency and honesty of purpose, have steadily opposed, so far as it was in their power, the encroachments upon the rights of the masses which have marked the peculiar policy of the Radical party, whom the Radicals have long deluded, by various contrivances, political tricks, and downright usurpation.

Gradually the eyes of the people have been opened, and now everybody can see if they will but look, that the Radical system of government is the most costly, the most partial and unfair, the most dishonest and corrupt that has ever been in the world, and that unless we rid ourselves of it we shall be literally chained as slaves to cater to Radical extravagance. We propose to bid farewell to discord and take our departure from this Radical policy, and bring back the government, as nearly as circumstances will allow, to a real free government in which the people shall once more be the master.

We need not deny that there are difficulties in the way. These have been purposely put there by the Radical political leaders for the purpose of perpetuating their wicked exercise of unlawful power; nor is it possible to restore completely, and at once, serious fractures made by the Radicals while drunk with the enjoyment of the two-thirds rule in both Houses of Congress; but most assuredly, under continued Radical domination the cause of the American people is hopeless.

The departure, which troubles the Radical wire-workers the most, is the departure of hitherto Radical voters from under their control, and the departure of one portion of the Radical party from the other, causing an opening or avenue up which the Democracy propose to pass *en masse* to the coveted White House, to inaugurate a Democrat.

The Democratic platforms show that the Democrats are men of sense, accepting the inevitable—the very thing that the Radicals never will do. Their own bad, unprincipled legislation, and their public disregard of all decency, have brought about a crisis, which we long ago pronounced inevitable, but they could not see it then, nor will they acknowledge it now.

The HORACE GREELEY movement is merely one of the last convulsive throws of the dying dolphin. Mr. GREELEY has always taken a great deal of latitude, and now he has taken his departure. He is charged with being a philosopher, as well as an agriculturist. He philosophises thus: "The American people are tired of GRANT. He is a failure. He is neither fish, flesh or good red herring. He is utterly selfish. There is nothing that our people despise more than selfishness. I am not selfish. I will be a candidate. I have worked hard on agriculture. The farmers all know me. The Radical party is defunct. Why then should not HORACE GREELEY be President?" We can tell him a reason—he cannot get votes enough; but will he believe us?

No Radical is likely be the next Presidentof the United States; but we cannot prevent splits and personal pretensions in the Radical ranks. Whether it be GRANT and CAMERON, or GREELEY and FORNEY, will make very little difference.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Out of the mass of confused reports that have reached us at this writing concerning the riots in New York, yesterday, it is not easy, if indeed it is possible, to make out at whose door lies the responsibility of the tragic scenes that were then enacted in the metropolis. In the absence of reliable information we defer extended comments.

The results of the occasion ought to at least teach one lesson—that the soil of the United States is not the place in which to plant the political fueds of European nationalities—especially is this the case where so many and such bitter passions are susceptible of being stirred up.

But we opine that there is something back of all this, for the development of which we shall await the unfolding of circumstances. We are impressed with the belief that the participants and victims of this terrible riot are not the real men who incited it and set it on foot with inflammatory appeals. There are a certain class of demagogues who seize upon every possible opportunity to make political capital. Ku Kluxism is on the wane, and an opportunity to raise the Know Nothing howl is wanted. The political thugs who run the detailed machinery of the party, will no doubt be found at the bottom of the mob in the end. But we shall await developments, until the subject is presented in a clearer light.

The mistakes that have been committed—if any—by the State and City authorities of New York respectively, are matters of after consideration and worthy of dispassionate discussion, which could not be given them in the absence of all reliability as to where the actual responsibilities of the conflict attach, and by what secret and hitherto unseen influences it was brought about.

WOULD IT BE AN AFFLICTION?

We see it intimated that there is a possibility of HORACE GREELEY being appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, to fill the place of the late lamented HORACE CAPRON, who is about to superintend the farming operations of the Tycoon of Japan. The bare possibility of such a thing happening will excite various emotions in the bosoms of the farming community.

Would his appointment be an affliction? Could we stand an agricultural revolution in this country, and have our pumpkins sown broadcast and our wheat planted in hills six feet apart? Could we afford to train our potato vines up poles and dig our peas out of the soil? Under Mr. GREELEY's wise and beneficent administration we would be called upon to graft our potatoes upon watermelon stalks, and cross our squashes with gooseberries. Wool growers would be instructed to clip their sheep with pruning hooks, and horse jockeys would only be permitted to curry their horses with flat-irons or rolling-pins.

In fact the whole community would be compelled to square their conduct with what GREELEY knows about farming, and then if they failed to realize immense crops it would not be for want of originality and novelty in the plan of the chief agricultural instructor. While it would be exceedingly funny to see our national farming carried on according to GREELEY's idea, there is too much danger of a famine to encourage his appointment.

DEMAGOGUISM IN NEBRASKA.

Perhaps the most insufferable demagogues in existence are those in the Nebraska Constitutional Convention who deny the rights of popular minorities to representation on the specious plea that it "might enable a minority to exercise an influence prejudicial to the interests of the majority." This embraces the substance of the argument made by these incipient statesmen against the idea of a representation for respectable minorities.

We are at a loss to know just what interest of the majority a minority representation would prejudice. It should be to the interest of the majority as well as to the minority that the State of Nebraska or any other State should be governed by wise and beneficent laws. To make good laws pre-supposes wisdom in councils. Now, will it make a Legislature less wise to apportion its members equally between the two parties in proportion to their numerical strength at the polls. Unless it is so apportioned with all practical approximation, the idea of a representative government falls to the ground.

A cotemporary pertinently enquires. Does it happen in the State of Nebraska that all the talent, culture, judgment, and wisdom are everywhere on the side of the present majority? If such is the case, would it happen, if the relation of parties should change, that all the talent, culture, judgment, and wisdom would be transferred to the other side? Probably not. And if not, then clearly it would be for the interest of the State; for majority as well as for minority; that the political division containing all the talent, culture, judgment, and wisdom which before the political change constituted the majority, but now, in consequence of the change, constituting the minority, should be able to return some of its representative men to the Legislature. Such a result, however, the demagogues in the Nebraska convention would prevent, by denying to minorities the right of representation.

Those Nebraska "Statesmen" would seem to go upon the theory, that outside their own ranks there is no one fit to be entrusted with the affairs of the government. This is the autocratic theory of government which is continually cropping out in the Radical party. They are continually trying to so legislate that their opponents shall not, by any possibility, displace them from office, and assume the direction of affairs as well as bear the burdens of government.

The only interest of the "majority" that we see likely to be prejudiced by a "minority" representation, is the prevention of the wholesale plunder and peculation by which the Radical majority deplete the public exchequer. And this is precisely the reason why the doctrine of minority representation should be recognized—especially until an honest majority gets control of the State and National governments.

IN California the Democrats have put in nomination the following gentlemen for Congress: First District, Judge ARCHER; Second District, JAMES W. COFFORTH, known from his connection with the *Spirit of the Times*, and GEORGE E. PEARCE in the Third District.

INTERNAL revenue pimps are driving a "land office business" among the apothecaries of Boston, looking for razor strops, pamade pots, patent medicines and toothpicks on which there are no "stamps." More than one hundred respectable firms in that city are held for alleged violations of the law.

THE following reminiscences of General LEE are taken from the *Christian Observer*, of Richmond, edited by a venerable Presbyterian clergyman.

The example of the late General Lee in refusing all gifts and declining to receive compensation for services not rendered, is worth more to his country and to all who follow it, than millions in gold The facts here stated will not be forgotten:

In the winter of 1864 the city council of Richmond tendered Gen. Lee an elegant mansion as some small token of the high estimate in which he was held by the city which he had so long defended. But the grand old man replied: "I no not expect to be in Richmond during the continuance of the war, and my family are as comfortable as they have a right to expect to be in these times. I must, therefore, with many thanks for your consideration, most respectfully decline your offer. If you have money to give, I hope you will bestow it upon my private soldiers, who are more needy and more deserving than myself."

At the close of the war offers of pecuniary assistance poured in upon him from all sides, but he steadfastly refused to receive them. An English nobleman, thinking he would rejoice in some place of retreat from his afflictions, wrote to offer him a splendid country seat and a handsome annuity. He nobly replied, "I am deeply grateful, but I cannot consent to desert my native State in the hour of her deep adversity. I must abide her fortune and share her fate."

Soon after he took charge of Washington College he was visited by the agent of an insurance company, who offered him the presidency at a salary of ten thousand dollars. He told the agent that he could not properly attend to both. "But General," said the agent, "we do not want you to discharge any duties. We simply wish the use of your name; that will abundantly compensate us."

"Excuse me, sir," was the prompt and decided rejoinder. "I cannot consent to receive pay for services I do not render."

He received many offers of this sort, and just a short time before his death, a large manufacturing company in New York offered him a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year if he would become their president But to all such offers he had the same reply—his duty in the college fully occupied his time, and he would not receive pay where he did not render service. He refused to receive from the college anything like so large a salary as they desired to pay him, and when, last year, the trustees deed to Mrs. Lee a house and annuity of three thousand dollars, the General respectfully declined on Mrs. Lee's behalf, to accept it. He declined all public gratuities, and though a loving people, for whom he had toiled so heroically, would joyously have settled on him a handsome property, he preferred to earn his daily bread by his personal exertion, and to give his people an example of honest industry.

WE hear that the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON is keeping himself awake by writing or dictating frequent articles for his London organ, the *Situation*. He is one of the very ablest writers living, and he composes with equal facility in English and French. His style is remarkable for its incisiveness, terseness and vigor; and though several of the French journalists tried to imitate it, they were never able to acquire his peculiar literary characteristics. When he was Emperor he frequently wrote articles for the *Moniteur*, but his favorite organ in later times was the *Petit Journel*, a cheap paper, which had an immense circulation among the working classes of Paris. He not only wrote on political matters, but on social and industrial questions, always taking care to show that the Emperor was the particular friend of the masses, and that his ideas or projects were favorable to their interests. If he should ever find himself hard up, he can easily procure a decent living by writing for the papers.

THE people of Alabama are greatly amused at the Radical quarrel between Senator SPENCER and ex-Senator WARNER, now being fought out at Washington, and at the speculations about the effect it will have on the administration interests in the State. In some comments on a Washington dispatch stating that Senator SPENCER says the appointment of WARNER to the Mobile collectorship "will hand over the State to the Democrats for all time," the Mobile *Register* say:

> Fiddlesticks! Mr. Spencer, neither you or Warner have anything to do with "handing over this State" to anybody or anything. The people have just "handed over the State" to themselves. "The Dutch have taken Holland," that's all, and you and Warner are so much dust on its chariot wheel. Get out! you played-out carpet-baggers.

THE Local Option Law for the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, passed at the last session of the Legislature provides that a vote shall be taken at the next annual municipal election and every third year thereafter, whether licenses shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the majority of the voters are against license, the act makes it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors, and any one convicted of selling or offering to sell, is to be subject to a fine of fifty dollars and six months' imprisonment. For subsequent convictions the fine and term of imprisonmen are increased.

A DELEGATION from the South, who called upon President GRANT at Long Branch, returned to Washington very much disgusted. His Excellency, it seems, refused to see them, but gave them to understand that his house at Long Branch was a private residence, and that for official business they must take their chances of catching him in Washington. The delegation, it is understood, come from an impoverish portion of the South, and had no presents to offer. Nor was there any money in their mission.

THE Radicals of Florida follow the example of their friends of Alabama and New York in quarreling about the offices. Senator OSBORN has come all the way to Long Branch to convince the President that the way to "settle the Republican differences," is to appoint only his friends to be postmasters and collectors.

THE Radicals of New Mexico are divided. One faction refuses to support Colonel CHAVES, the candidated for delegate to Congress, and propose to run Major JOSE DE SENA, who was a candidate in the convention. The result will probably be the election of the Democratic candidate, Mr. JOSE M. GALLEGOS.

THE late Democratic Convention of Kentucky, which represented nearly all the white people of that State, adopted a declaration of principles, which declares, among other Democratic doctrines, that the Democratic party of the State pledges itself to put down all infractions of the law, whether Ku Klux or otherwise, by the power of the State courts and the stern administration of the State laws. This is the legitimate and only constitutional method by which such offenses can be dealt with. The States have always been competent to do this in the past, and can be trusted for the future. The position assumed by the Democrats of Kentucky on this subject illustrates what has always been manifest to unprejudiced men that all parties in the South condemn lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, and are ready to put it down, without need of Federal intervention.

HON. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York, has our thanks for a bound copy of his message with accompanying documents.

Grant's Attempt to Disgrace General Thomas—General Halleck's Testimony.

To the Editor of the Post:

The following "Delicate Point in Our War History," I find in a Western paper. It will, no doubt, prove as interesting to your readers, if deemed worthy a place in your columns, as it has to your correspondent of the TWELFTH WARD.

[The circumstance has before been referred to in these columns, but is worthy republication.—ED. POST.]

Let me introduce you, says the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, into the sumptuous mansion of General H. W. Halleck, at San Francisco.

The time was but a few weeks ago. General Halleck had been ordered to report himself in the Mississippi Valley, and before setting out he had, out of his abundant wealth, given a fine dinner to General George H. Thomas, his successsr in the command of the Department of the Pacific, and invited thereto about a dozen prominent officers and gentlemen, among whom were General Whipple and Governor Low, now our Minister to China.

The dinner was over, the blood of the Widow Clicquot had warmed up the memory and ardent feelings of everybody present: conversation ensued; and it turned upon the disagreeable relations that possibly might continue to exist between Halleck and Thomas if the Nashville mystery were not frankly and fully explained between them. General Halleck approached this subject squarely, and it was of the intensest interest to General Thomas, who, while a deliberate and even a slow, is a sensitive man upon the fine points of his honor and his reputation; and so far as refers to the movement against him before he turned and annihilated Hood, he has never been querulous, but always grave and hurt; for many of his friends have led him to suppose that the order which was issued for his removal, was as much the fruit of a military conspiracy as of his cautious tardiness; a conspiracy timely overthrown by the interposition of the battle.

As General Halleck approached this subject, therefore, Thomas gathered up his great stature, put his hands behind his back, and with his massive magnetism looked Halleck through and through.

"General Thomas, I was present," said Halleck, "when the order came from City Point for your supersedence. I was astounded; I was dismayed at it. I carried it to Stanton and asked him to interpose, if only to delay the transmission of it three days.

"Stanton said: 'I am as much surprised as you are. I think it a mistake. But I won't intervene. I shan't take the responsibility. It must be sent.'"

Thomas followed all this with his whole nature and history in his eyes. "Well! well?" he said, in suppressed impatience.

"I wanted you to know all this," continued Halleck; "for we may never meet opportunely again. I wanted to tell you to satisfy your mind. I want you to know i once for all."

"Well, sir, well."

"I took Grant's order to President Lincoln, and asked him to interpose, to allow me to detain the order for a few days until you got ready. He was as sorry about it as Stanton or I; but he said, 'No, I shan't take the responsibity; Grant has ordered it, and it must go.'"

"I went back to Stanton again. I said to him that I was satisfied this thing was untimely and unjust, and I said:

"'Mr. Stanton, if I put this order removing General Thomas in my pocket, and keep it for three days, will you order me under arrest?'

"'Do your duty,' said Stanton; 'it's a mistake, but do your duty.'

"'I want to know if you will have me court-martialed if I detain it.'

"'No,' said Stanton, 'I won't!'

"I put that order in my pocket, General Thomas," said Halleck, (all present eagerly listening) "and you fought the battle of Nashville in time to save yourself, to save Grant, to save Stanton, and Lincoln and me, and the country."

"Well! well, sir!" said Thomas, stern and big as a mountain of will, "Is that all?"

"I tell you again," replied Halleck, "that I have been wanting to talk to you about this. I wanted to get it off my mind and yours. I may never have a similar opportunity. That order from General Grant relieved you from the command before Nashville. It specified, in the order, who was to take your place, and that man's name was not John A. Logan."

Here then was a sensation all round. Father Thomas seemed for the first time to have lost his imperturbability. "Well, well?" was unequal to the occasion, so he said nothing.

"I tell you, General Thomas, that I saw the order. I carried the order about. The name of the man was given, and it was not John A. Logan."

The company burst out, resolved to know who it was.

"And the name of the man in that order," said Halleck, with due emphasis, "was John M. Schofield."

"I knew it!" burst forth General Thomas no longer self-contained. "I knew it! I knew he was the man!"

I have given General Halleck's version of the conversations as I believe it to have been exactly rendered. From under the tea-cup where I heard it, some words might have been lost, but I think not. You have probably had set before you the precise statement, and have shared the just spirit of the interview.

General Schofield, continued to share the preference of General Grant, after the events recounted had passed away, and people stopped writing war history. He became Secretary of War, by General Grant's advice, after Stanton's resignation. He was retained in that place by courtesy some time by General Grant. And he is now a Brigadier General in the regular army of the United States with a ranking command.

THE ORANGE PARADE

TWO HUNDRED PROCESSIONISTS.

GUARDED BY SEVERAL MILITARY REGIMENTS.

LARGE ESCORT OF POLICE.

Lines Broken by the Mob.

FIRED ON BY THE MILITARY.

A Scene of Riot and Carnage.

Before the Procession Stationing the Police and Military—The Mob Increasing.

NEW YORK, July 12.—As early as eight o'clock this morning crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, where the procession was to start from. In the building on the corner, where two lodges hold a meeting, were gathered the members, to the number of two hundred, together with a few women. Most of the men wore Orange scarfs, and had revolvers and swords about them.

Police to the number of four hundred arrived about half-past ten, under the lead of Inspectors Jameson and Watting, and were placed—one squad on Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, another on Twenty-eighth street, and a small corps on Twenty-ninth street, about half-way down the block, on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any not members of the Orange fraternity from entering the lines. Several persons representing themselves as Orangemen, were allowed to pass through, but being rather suspicious looking were searched by the police, and on twenty were found revolvers, pistols of all kinds, clubs and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven shooter, loaded, a box of cartridges and a roll containing the names of nearly one hundred volunteers, who had got ready to do duty. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case fire arms were taken from the prisoners. A fellow representing himself as a reporter, had furnished himself with a four shooter and ammunition and club. He gave his name as McGuinnes, and was taken in charge together with a companion named American.

Toward two o'clock the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became intensely crowded, and the police had much difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds.

The Procession Forms—A Slim Turn Out.

About 2:30 P. M. the Orangemen formed on Twenty-ninth street, below Eighth avenue, and at the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Colonel Porter, marched past and formed a line on Eighth avenue, where they loaded with ball and cartridges. Next came the Sixth Regiment, which took up a position to the north of Twenty-second street. The police were on the east side of the street and the military on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two files. They presented a very small appearance, numbering scarcely two hundred. They had two banners, one the Stars and Stripes, the other banner bearing the picture of "William of Orange on horseback," and a small one with the inscription, "American Freemen, fall in." After waiting some time for a band, the music at last arrived and the line moved.

The Orangemen Start to Parade, but are Attacked by the Mob.

About this time the police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared a general row would take place but it was quieted, and at three o'clock the signals for starting were given. The procession started and were twice attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. Large numbers of the rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners.

Numbers Killed and Wounded.

At Twenty-second street the Ninth Regiment charged upon the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman.

Jim Jubilee Immortalized

Col. Fisk was shot through the ankle. Capt. Spencer of the Ninth was killed by his own men while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page, of the Ninth regiment, and advertising agent of the grand Opera House, was mortally wounded.

Between Twenty-fifth and Twenth-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire killing eight and wounding thirteen.

Two Boys and a Lady Were Shot.

Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed coming down the avenue.

At the corner of Twenty-third street the Eighty-fourth regiment fired upon the mob killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

Desperate Fighting at the Corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue—Over One Hundred and Fifty Persons Killed.

The fight at Twenty-fourth street and Eigth avenue was more severe than first reported. Over one hundred and fifty of the mob was certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to be killed, besides those already reported, are a captain of the Fourth and two privates and a sergeant of the Ninth. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute.

Scenes and Incidents.

Just before the Orange procession formed three hundred Hibernians, all armed and with loud cheers, took possession of Twenty-ninth street, immediately opposite the police who stood quietly waiting for orders. When the orders came the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down Twenty-ninth street towards Seventh avenue, and two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of a locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty, every shop had its shutters up and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to view the row with all imaginable coolness.

Gen. Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the Stars and Stripes. The Master then exhorted the Brothers to keep the peace, maintain the dignity and on no account to retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any Brother becoming disorderly would be expelled from the Order.

The question then arose whether the ladies were to join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and wait the result. One brother was pointed out as well known to the Irish Catholics, and he was requested not to go out, for if he did there would surely be a riot. Thomas Bennett offered a prayer for the Divine protection on this great day.

Governor Hoffman accompanied by several officers drove up the avenue while the procession was moving.

Eighth avenue, notwithstanding the dark appearance around, never looked better than this afternoon, soldiers, two deep, lined the avenue for eight blocks, and one thousand policemen were also present. The pavements, windows and every inch of room was occupied by a dense crowd. As soon as the riot began the stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in the jewelry and some other stores the valuables were removed from the show windows.

The post office is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which, although Irish, stands ready to put down the Hibernians.

Protest of Merchants Against the Rioters.

At an adjourned meeting of merchants held at the Produce Exchange this P. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of another.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleading published in said order for its justification, as unworthy of the source from whence it emanated; and as indirect opposition to the great American doctrine of Liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie the differences among our foreign-born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and the equal rights and privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting favor.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to Governor Hoffman for the prompt manner in which he has relieved the Empire city from the odium of being governed by the rabble.

Police Raids on Fenian Armories.

The police seized two hundred stand of guns at the rooms of Fenian Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 Avenue A, and brought them to Police Headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled at their approach.

The police, backed by the Eighty-fourth Regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall. The mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested and locked up. Revolvers and pistols were found upon their persons. The arms were removed by the Eighty-fourth and taken to the Central Office.

Policemen Wm. Hennessy and Patrick O'Grady, of the Sixth precinct, refused to fight, and their buttons were cut off and the men locked up.

The Procession Disperses Quietly.

10 P. M.—The Orange procession broke up in Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put their badges and regalias in their pockets, and mingling with the crowds, dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banner.

All Quiet in the City.

12 M.—The city is quiet to-day Heavy bodies of police are parading the city. The troops are in their armories ready to move at a moments notice.

An orangeman's house was stoned to-night. The mob fled from the police, several false alarms of fights, were made

Anti-Catholic Leagues to be Organized.

NEW YORK, July 12—The following is said to be in circulation for signatures:

In view of the recent and probable future events, an immediate organization of a society to be known as "The Protestant League of America," with headquarters in New York city, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended for this purpose, and properly to consider the immediate event that gives rise to this suggestion, let public meetings be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty.

Excitement Over The Riot Elsewhere.

ALBANY, July 12.—News of the riot in New York caused a great sensation here. Orders were given to close the arsenal and guard it, which was done, though there was no appearance of disorder.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The news from the New York riot to-day produced here the most profound sensation. The bulletin boards have been surrounded with crowds during the afternoon and evening and the newspaper offices besieged with anxious inquirers for information. The interest thoughout the day prevailed in all circles—in banking houses, on Change, in stores and on the streets. It has been the general topic of conversation. The expression has been quite general that the right of the Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards. A deep-seated anti-Catholic feeling has been developed, but it has been distinguished by moderation. Though there are many who beyond question sympathize with the effort to break up the procession, there have been few who have been heard in public to manifest sympathy with the rioters. There has been no such day of intense feeling since the war.

The newspaper reporters interviewed Archbishop Purcell to-night, with reference to the New York riots, but found him with comparatively little to say on the subject. He says, in this country the Orangemen had an undoubted right to parade.

In Other Ohio Towns.

Dispatches from Dayton and adjacent cities show a deep feeling of indignation over the riotous proceedings.

Things are quiet here to-night.

Governor Hoffman Complimented.

FISHKILL, N. Y., July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the proclamation of Governor Hoffman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—At a meeting of the Common Council this evening a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman for his action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade, were unanimously passed. The Board is largely Republican.

In Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At Brooklyn there is so much excitement regarding the riots in this city that it was deemed advisable by the police and Chief Cambell to have a force at headquarters during the night. All the court officers and sanitary squad were held in reserve to one A. M. The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out full numbers. The Seventh had 1,100 men in line.

Fisk's Life Threatened.

The locality of the house to which Col. Fisk was taken is kept secret, as the mob threaten to take the life of any member of the Ninth, and especially that of Fisk.

The Hibernians will have vengeance for the men of their order killed to-day.

Orange Demonstration in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Ireland, July 12.—The Orange demonstrations throughout Ireland to-day were attended with little or no disorder.

In Canada.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Advices from the principal cities of Canada, state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety was felt at the proceedings in this city.

Result of the Sad Affair—Causalties.

NEW YORK, July 12.—LATER—About forty persons were killed at the riot to-day. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded.

At the sixteenth precinct there were sixteen dead bodies this evening. They were removed to the Morgue.

At the twenty-ninth precinct there were four dead bodies.

At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are Henry C. Page, Ninth regiment and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House; Charles Pettit, Charles Bucklin and Mr. Archibald.

Among the killed at the Sixteenth precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed rioters.

How Col. Fisk Was Wounded.

Col. Fisk was at the head of his regiment and was wounded early in the affray under the following circumstances:

The Colonel was with his regiment in the afternoon. About one o'clock, he went to see Gov. Hoffman about the running of the Pavonia ferry boat. He returned about 2:30 P. M., took command of his regiment, when the collision at Twenty-fourth street took place, and while he was in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and had one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to a private residence in Twenty-fifth street. His wound though it disabled him is not dangerous.

Captain Spencer, of the Ninth regiment, it is reported, was struck at the same time and seriously but not fatally injured.

Detailed Account of the Fighting.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street the column halted for a moment.

Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building on the northeast corner. Sometimes shots were fired at the Sixth Regiment from Twenty-fifth street. On the same side of the street the Eighty-fourth Regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion a great many of the men aimed at the windows, as if expecting orders to fire in an instant. One gun was discharged, and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the Sixth, Ninth and Eighty-fourth Regiments, a few men loading and firing the second time.

So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The firing of the Eighty-fourth regiment was chiefly at the upper part of the house, from whence the attack came, but the sidewalk was swept also. As soon as the smoke cleared away, nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about twenty-five yards beyond Twenty-fourth street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk, at the southeast corner, along the street and avenue. Here was a group of about twenty policemen and a few citizens also. These discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves by common impulse, upon their bellies on the street and scrambled away. At the first fire, however, a portly, well dressed man, who was afterwards ascertained to be R. C. J. Lattimer, and after him, a policeman, named John O'Conner, fell dangerously wounded.

The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes in which a further attack of Hibernians was effected, while the troops were being brought to attention, after reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded or dying. The terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen, could advance beyond the lines to give relief, on account of the danger that other shots might be fired by the mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys

Ghastly Sights at the Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.

The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of all there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a man. A man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some time, and then crept slowly to a door step and feebly strove to raise himself upon it.

An aged man, evidently Irish, had received a shot in the arm and sat down upon a step and desperately faced the troops. In the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him, he remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangemen.

A lad crouched against a cart wheel just beyond Twenty-fourth street, appearing to have received some hurt. The women appeared at the windows above, making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking down at the bodies and then at the troops. Presently one and then another of the friends of the victims stole out and touched them to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within.

One young Irishman, however, remained walking to and fro, making piteous cries of grief. From time to time he clenched his fists and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one of the regiments came with commendable promptitude to attend to the wounded.

At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began.

As the column remained at a halt the riot was suppressed by this single volley. The most drunken and desperate of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight.

Latest List of Casualties.

4:30 A. M.—The following is the late report of the casualties: Total killed reported at the Mourge, 35; total wounded, 175. Total number of rioters arrested to midnight, 200

The city is now perfectly quiet.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Bourbon Programme Knocked in the Head.

PARIS, July 10.—It is generally believed that the party of Legitimists or the supporters of Count De Chambord, both in and outside the French Assembly, has been dissolved, and that the majority of the members will join the Republicans.

Ocean Postage Safely Arrived—St. Gothard Railway.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone explained that the delay in the arrival of Minister Schenck, from the United States, had caused a postponement of the negotiations for the reduction of postage to and from America. They would soon proceed.

The little ship, City of Ragusa, from New York arrived at Liverpool to-day.

Deputations of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers are about to leave the capitals of their countries for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the line of the St. Gothard railway.

Marine.

The steamships City of Baltimore and Wisconsin, touched Queenstown.

Another Version of the Thiers Letter—Offer of Intervention—Switzerland—No Monarchic Rupture.

PARIS, July 10.—Thiers hearing that the Pope intended to seek the hospitality of France, has addressed a letter to the Holy Father, assuring him of a fitting welcome, but strongly dissuading him from the project of such a proceeding. He says he would offend Italy, and irritate difficulties in France, where it would be impossible to grant his Holiness privileges suitable his exalted position. Thiers promises the friendly offices of France as mediator between the Italian Government and the Holy See, with a view to the restoration of the conciliatory relations between the Kingdom and the Head of the Church.

The *Gazette de France* denies that the manifesto of Count De Chambord has caused a rupture between the Legitimists and Orleanists.

The French government has paid to Switzerland two millions francs, partial reimbursement of expenses incurred in the maintenance of French soldiers who took refuge on her soil. Switzerland restores to France the greater portion of the war material brought across the frontier by the French army.

Paris Council Elections—Communists Released.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Official Journal* announces that the elections for Councils will be held on the 3d of August.

The Courts martial will begin on the 15th inst.

Sixteen thousand Commonists, prisoners at Versailles, have been released by order of the Government, but sixteen thousand are still held and will be tried in squads.

Thiers Invites the Pope to France—He Thinks Italian Unity Chimerical.

PARIS, July 10.—Thiers has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes a humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power of the Roman States, but declares it to be his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols, 93@93⅜; money, 93 for account; Bonds firm, 5-20's of '62, 92⅞; do of '65, 91½; do. of '67, 90⅝; 10-40's, 89¾. Refined Petroleum 16s@16s6d. Tallow 43s 6d.

MANCHESTER, July 11.—Market quiet.

ANTWERP, July 11.—Petroleum buoyant at 50f.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—United States 5-20's, '62, 90⅝.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9⅝@9¾d. California wheat 11s 8d; spring 10s 4@10s 6d; Winter 11s 2d. Flour 31s. Corn—No 1 mixed 30s. Pork buoyant at 82s 6d. Lard active at 47s 6d. Cheese 50s.

THE STORM KING.

Terrible Damage and Loss of Life at Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The latest information from Dayton, Ohio, indicates that the effect of the storm there yesterday afternoon is more serious than was first supposed. The names of those killed by the falling of St. John's Lutheran Church, are: Christian Thomas, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Theresa Randall and Mr. Leonard Weyraugh. Jacob Wolfram, probably fatally injured; besides these, a number of others were seriously hurt. Edwary Mehan and George Speyer, "lads," were taken out dead from the Washington street bridge horribly mangled. James Fischbaugh, another boy, was removed alive but badly injured. A few miles from the city a tree blew across a Gipsy wagon in camp, instantly killing one woman. The Third street Presbyterian Church spire was moved a foot out of line. The spires of Rev. Kemper's Presbyterian Church, on St. Clair street, and the First Baptist Church, were somewhat damaged. The storm was severe in the county adjacent to Dayton, particularly Randolph township, destroying crops, fences, and in a few instances burning barns by lightning. At Xenia, Ohio, the storm was less severe, but played havoc among the trees, fences and outhouses.

Later Accounts from the Storm—Nearly $1,000,000 Damage.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Reports this evening from Dayton, giving additional particulars of the storm, state that it was hardly less destructive in the country than in the city. The storm came from the northwest, twisting off trees as if they were pipe stems, and doing immense damage to fruit trees, growing crops, corn and timber. A few miles southeast of the city a tree fell across a farm house, killing two members of the household.

Places on the roads were greatly obstructed by falling trees. Frightful accounts are told of the injury to the country, so that it is impossible to more than conjecture the aggregate loss. Some persons place the loss in the city and country at little less than one million of dollars, a probably exaggerated estimate. At Crestline several buildings were struck by lightning and four or five persons injured during the storm.

Five persons escaped from the Dayton jail this afternoon. Only one was recaptured. Two prisoners, including Thomas McGehan, refused to avail themselves of the opportunity to depart.

THE FIRE FIEND.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—A destructive fire occured last night at J. P. Mavis & Co's., Port Richmond Iron Works. The premises cover five acres of ground. The building which was destroyed was two stories high. A clerk and watchman employed in the establishment saw the lightening strike the building and observed two huge bolts of fire fall from the roof into the court yard. This fact was reported to John Morris, but no attention was paid to it. About fifteen minutes later the building was discovered to be on fire in three places. The buildings were insured

WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Commission Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Civil Service Commission adjourned yesterday until the 17th of October.

Mr. Curtis was designated to call upon the President at Long Branch, and place in his hands the communication to the Attorney General, submitting the question upon which his opinion is asked. Messrs. Curtis and Medill were appointed to draw an official statement for the Board to be given to the press. Curtis will visit the President at Long Branch on Thursday or Friday, and will advise fully with him upon the future course of the Commission.

The New Loan.

The report that the new loan is to be withdrawn from the market is not credited by either Acting Secretary Harvey, or by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. It may be remembered that Jay Cook & Co. some time ago offered to take what there remained of the five per cent. bonds, about two hundred and fifty millions, but their offer was rejected. It is conjectured here that another offer of this kind may have been received, but there can be found no good authority for such surmises.

Ku Klux in Alabama—Self-Protection Against a Negro Reign of Terrorism.

P. M. Dix, Member of Congress from Alabama, while before the Ku Klux Committee testified that in 1868 during the election which was held in that year the negroes became unruly and boisterous to such an extent as to alarm the peaceable citizens. They by some means secured arms and would frequently march in squads through the streets and roads in the cities and villages, firing off their pieces in a careless manner much to the alarm of women and children, and that lives had been lost by the imprudences of the colored people. They were expostulated with and requested to refrain therefrom but to no purpose. Accordingly with a view to self-protection the citizens of villages and small towns thus annoyed banded themselves together as a kind of local patrols such as existed before the war in Alabama. In order to work on the superstition of the negroes, masks were used by some of the organizations with a view only of frightening them by such means as would subserve the object for which the organizations were founded. This may have been the prime cause which led to the belief of many that there was a systematic formation with chosen officers called Ku Klux. But from his own knowledge Dix testified that the local patrols thus spoken of, accomplished their object os preserving order and quiet in a short space of time, and at once thereafter disbanded, and no organization of any similar kind now existed in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

—The 4th was generally celebrated in the rural districts.

—They propose building a new Lutheran church at Boyertown at a cost of $20,000.

—The new Berks county railroad will soon be thirty-five miles long and cost $1,000,000 when completed.

—Danville has just been gladdened by the arrival of a steam engine, weighing 5,000 pounds and costing, with 1,000 feet of hose, $5,500.

—The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that a singular occurrence took place on the farm of Mr. Jeff. Caldwell, Bald Eagle township, a few days since. His bees left their hives without any apparent cause, mad as hornets on a skirmish, and made first for the dog and stung him to death. They then betook themselves to the fields where the hands were harvesting and made so furious an attack upon the horses that men and beasts had to take shelter in the barn. Having whipped every thing in their way they went back to their hives.

—The following Agricultural Fairs will be held at the times and places given below:

Lehigh County Fair, Allentown, Sep. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Berks County Fair, Reading, Sep. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

Kutztown Agricultural Fair, Kutztown, Oct. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

Northampton County Agricultural Fair, Nazareth, Oct. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

Monroe County Fair, Stroudsburg, Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Columbia County Agricultural Society, Bloomsburg, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th.

East Penn Agricultural Society, Norristown Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Catawissa Valley Agricultural Society, Schuylkill county, Ringtown, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

OHIO NEWS.

—Mrs. Patten committed suicide near Greenfield last week.

—The small-pox prevails in Sparta, Stark county. Many cases have proved fatal.

—A cow in Tuscarawas county gives a "plum bushel of milk daily," and from the week's supply are made fifteen pounds of butter.

—A man near Fort Washington, Tuscarawas county, cut and shocked his wheat on the 14th of June. It was of the Rappahannock variety.

—Dr. Hitchcock has resigned the Presidency of the Western Reserve College, a position which he has held for 17 years. Dr. Cutter succeeds him.

—The Charleston *Chronicle* tells of a snake that was recently killed in that vicinity which hissed like a goose and had a horn two inches long on its tail. A little snaky.

—Thomas Langley, residing East of Cumberland, Guernsey county, was killed on Tuesday last, by falling from a cherry tree. He survived only a short time after he fell.

—The Bucyrus *Forum* says: Two horses were stolen from Gilbert Jump and his neighbor N. J. Close, of Tod Township, last Tuesday night, after the conclusion of the fireworks and ball at the Fair Ground.

—A man in Canton threw a poisoned piece of meat into his neighbor's yard to poison an offensive dog, but his own child getting hold of it eat it, and was barely rescued from death by timely notice to a physician.

—Franklin College, Ohio, has purchased a new Philosophical and Chemical apparatus. The electrical machine, imported from Berlin, is very powerful, and is the only one of its kind in the United States, excepting one at Brown University, Rhode Island.

—In the Judicial District composed of the counties of Belmont and Monroe, the Democratic Convention, which met at Barnesville, on the 29th, nominated Hon. Robert E. Chambers, of St. Clairsville, for Judge, on the 42d ballot. There were nine candidates.

MEDICAL.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation appear to cling with despe rate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands or others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are exclusively composed of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they renew its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable element of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive disc mfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of lang or of excessive debility, where the system appears to ha e become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and waning energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Nerves and Stomach thoroughly, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and strong hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS.

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

A perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

Stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL,

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the south part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

In order to bolster up the rotten ring rule which has rendered Pittsburgh a by-word for municipal mismanagement and heavy taxes the *Gazette* seeks to evade the issue which is vital to tax payers by the cheap assertion that "Wherever the Democrats bear sway there is the most extravagant expenditure of the public money." It has been the custom of lyceum lecturers and small fry politicians for a long time back to point to New York city, as an example of what may be expected from Democratic rule. The real truth about the matter is that New York is the best governed and most economically administered city in the United States. We shall take occasion to contrast its municipal debt with that of Black Republican Pittsburgh, and immaculate Ring ridden Loyal Leagued Philadelphia, which according to the *Bulletin* good Republican authority is "unable to pay the current expenses of the city government, and the interest on its debt." We append below the latest official exhibit of the debts of Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh with the *pro rata* of debt so that he that he that runs may read.

PHILADELPHIA CITY DEBT.

Balance of debt due at consolidation	$11,258,324 35
Railroad stock paid for	$1,275,000 00
Extension Gas Works	1,981,300 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph	100,000 00
Water Works	962,100 00
Culverts	200,000 00
School purposes	299,400 00
Bridges, &c	998,300 00
"Municipal Purposes"—"Permanent Improvements"	2,025,879 00
Objects not stated	4,497,221 00
War purposes	11,650,000 00
Total Funded Debt Jan. 1, 1867	$35,715,624 35
Park purposes, 3 loans	$7,800,000 00
Water-works, 2 loans	2,640,000 00
Culverts	800,000 00
"South Street Bridge and to pay Mortgages"	1,000,000 00
Gas, 2 loans	2,000,000 00
School loan	940,000 00
Fairmount Bridge	700,000 00
House of Correction	500,000 00
	$51,555,624 35

NEW YORK CITY DEBT.

The official statement published, shows the total funded debt of the city of New York on May 1, to have been $49,551,864. The sinking fund now amounts to $17,784,006.

MUNICIPAL DEBT OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1871.

Old Municipal bonds due, but unpaid previous to 1871	$104,800 00	
Old Municipal bonds due, maturing in 1871	122,000 00	
		$ 226,800 00
Lawrenceville bonds due but unpaid previous to 1871	$ 80,152 86	
Lawrenceville bonds falling falling due in 1871	2,500 00	
		82,652 86
Market bonds, purchase of market property, Fifth avenue, due 1877		65,000 00
Market bonds for erection of Fifth avenue Market House, due 1880		25,000 00
Old R. R. bonds, uncompromised, due 1883		63,000 00
Old Municipal bonds due 1886		64,000 00
Water bonds due 1893		247,300 00
Water bonds due 1894		249,500 00
Water bonds due 1895		134,100 00
Funded debt, bonds due 1909		500,000 00
Compromise R. R. bonds and scrip due 1913		
Floating debt		10,889 50
Total recorded liabilities		$1,875,591 68
Less amount in sinking fund		161,000 00
Total debt		$1,624,591 68

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

Pittsburgh	86,235
Philadelphia	674,022
New York	925,341

TOTAL TAXATION.

Philadelphia	$31,940,000
New York	31,767,801
Pittsburgh	1,624,591

From this it appears that the pro rata amount of taxation to each individual is

Pittsburgh	$42 per capita.
Philadelphia	74 per capita.
New York	34 per capita.

These figures are official, undeniable and speak for themselves. The "ring" have had control of the finances of Philadelphia, and almost the same in this city, since the war, and all who are not purposely blind may see in these figures the glaring evidence of Republican misrule and plunder.

Since the Republicans obtained possession of the public crib in Philadelphia, the increase of taxes has been at the rate of $6,000 per day. Things have come to such a shameful pass that the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (Republican,) of the 22d ult., says:

"Philadelphia must appropriate almost as much as she now owns to place herself even with New York in the matter of properly paved streets, new municipal buildings, water and gas works, &c. We therefore repeat that the real debt of Philadelphia is nearly equal to that of New York, and that it is hourly increasing without a hope of extinguishment so long as the present waste and plunder of officials are continued."

As an offset New York has the finest Parks, Streets, Docks, Public Buildings, &c., of any city on the continent, and no city in the United States, under black Republican sway can show as healthy an exhibit as the Democratic stronghold on Manhattan Island.

In this city our debt is hourly growing, through the manipulations of "rings" and Republican maladministration, and no city in the Union makes a poorer exhibit of public works, considering the debt and taxation, than this same banner county—Allegheny, the stronghold of black Republicanism and high taxes—and one of the unenviable cities, where the increase of taxation is out of all proportion to the increase of population.

How are you cheap government, low taxes, and Black Republican Rule?

What a picture for the toiling millions to contemplate! In Philadelphia the Republians got control of all its leading departments in 1861, which, with the exception of the present term of the mayorality, they have since held. They found the city with a debt of about $19,000,000, which has since been increased to the figures already named. But the worst feature of the case is, that we have so little to show for this enormous expenditure of public money. The streets are in wretched condition; the water department is so badly managed that, despite the millions appropriated to its use, the water supply is very inadequate; the gas corruption, and, in fact, there is no branch of the city government which has not been held at the mercy of these plunderers.

The *Gazette* attempts to gull the public by parading instead of the official debt statement of the city of New York, a string of *ex parte*, grossly partisan misstatements, gotten up by a new New York Republican journal and those immaculate reformers, the "Council of Political Reform." The *Gazette* in its eagerness to make out a case swallows the whole "hog, tail, bristles and all." It states:

That in twenty-eight months the debt of New York city was increased secretly, over fifty millions, and in four months, over ten millions.

That the Democratic office holders now officially admit the funded and bonded debt to be over eighty-four millions; in addition to this is the floating debt.

That for December 31, 1869, the debt for the year preceding, no accounts have ever been published.

That on December 31, 1870, the debt had increased to the prodigious sum of $74,686,226.

And that four months later, on April 30, 1871, it had grown to $81,541,196.

That the Tammany Ring, under the rule of Comptroller Connolly and William M. Tweed, raised by taxation in two years from the citizens of New York over sixty-three millions. They spent this, and borrowed more than thirty-nine millions besides.

And in order to give emphasis to this howl they charge that that the supposed deficit was "stolen, traitorously stolen." Aye, there's the rub Now it is our turn to be positive, and we say with knowledge and with emphasis that the *Gazette* is treating a subject that it knows nothing about, that it has in the six specifications named, wilfully falsified the records, or ignorantly copied those who did. We call for the proof of those six charges, but we predict it will not be forthcoming. The "oldest daily" now has the floor.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Prominent Pittsburghers Charged With Defrauding their Creditors Out of $50,000.

Some days ago three separate informations were made against two of our old merchants, charging them with embezzlement, conspiracy and cheating by false pretense. The parties making the informations are Thos. Chess, Wm. M. Fabor, and Edmund Fabor, and the defendants are Joseph Pennock and Isaac M. Pennock, formerly of the firm of Pennock & Beeson. Isaac M. Pennock was arrested and brought before Alderman McMasters, who held him to bail in the sum of $30,000, which he procured in the person of Alfred Patterson, Esq. The alleged frauds foot up an amount closely approximating to $50,000. Mr. Joseph Pennock, who is now a resident of Philadelphia, is under arrest and on his way to Pittsburgh.

The defendants are both well known here, and were formerly of the firm of King; Pennock & Co. Bail in the amount of $20,000 will be required of Joseph Pennock on his arrival.

Col. Kerr and John Barton, Esqs., are for the prosecution, and Thomas Marshall, Esq., for the defense.

Following is the information in full, made by Mr. Chess:

Commonwealth vs. Isaac M. Pennock and Joseph Pennock.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss.
City of Pittsburgh, }

Before me the subscriber an Alderman, in and for said city, personally came Wm. M. Fabor, Thos. Chess and Edmund Faber, who, upon oath administered according to law, doth depose and say that between the 9th day of February, 1869, and the 28th day of December, 1870, the said Isaac M. Pennock and Joseph Pennock, unlawfully did conspire together and agree to cheat and defraud the said Wm. M. Faber, Thomas Chess and McCombe, Faber & Co., and other creditors of the firm of Pennock & Beeson, of their monies, goods and chattels, and did then and there at the time and times aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, together unlawfully cheat and defraud Albert G. Beeson, of the said Pennock & Beeson, Thomas Chess, Wm. M. Faber, McCombe, Faber & Co., and other creditors of the said firm of Pennock & Beeson, of large sums of money, goods and chattels—to wit: $30,000 and upwards—complainants therefore desire and pray that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendants, Isaac M. Pennock and Joseph Pennock, may be arrested and held to answer this charge of conspiracy. And further deponents saith not.

(Signed.) WM. M. FABER,
THOMAS CHESS.
EDMOND FABER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, &c.
S. MCMASSERS, Alderman.

Following is the second information:

Commonwealth vs. James M. Pennock.

Personally came Thomas Chess, deposed, at city of Pittsburgh, Isaac M. Pennock, "advising, practicing and falsely and unlawfully fraudulently and deceitfully intending to cheat and defraud" the said Thomas Chess, did about the 27th of October, A. D. 1870, a certain letter (in substance) as follows: "Will be obliged to draw on you at sight, 28th inst., (to-morrow) for $1,250—to pay $1,373 20—two drafts due to-morrow. We also propose you to-day for your acceptance, six drafts at forty days, for $297 55—fifty days, $326 15—sixty days, $391 84—seventy days, $393 27—eigety days, $399 73—ninety days, $491 25—return these by *first mail*, so that we may get them discounted and pay the drafts drawn on you recently, etc., and oblige

Yours truly
PENNOCK & BEESON.
By J. M. P.

Letters and drafts received by Thomas Chess.

That by the said fraudulent promise contained in the letter of the 27th of October, 1870, for the purpose of obtaining the signature of the said Thomas Chess to the said drafts, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same, and by the false pretense that the same would be applied to pay other drafts and obligations of the said Thomas W. Chess, made by the said Isaac M. Pennock to the said Thomas Chess, did procure the said Thomas Chess to accept said drafts, for the purpose of having them applied to the payment of other obligations of the said Thomas Chess, to wit: Draft for $870 31, draft for $298 70, draft for $999 00, draft for $978 26, drawn by Thomas Chess on the said Pennock & Beeson, fraudulently applied the proceeds of the same to the use of himself and father, Joseph Pennock—for this purpose did dispose of the same.

The third information is made by Thomas Chess, charging Isaac M. Pennock with embezzlement, in that holding a power of attorney from said Thomas Chess he did fraudulently use the same for other than the text of the same called for, with intent to defraud and cheat Mr. Chess, having made drafts, accepted by Chess, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use and benefit, and to the use and benefit of Joseph Pennock his father.

CONFEREES MEETING.

Meeting of the Democratic Conferees of the Tenth Judicial District—Nomination of Silas M. Clark, Esq., for President Judge.

The Democratic Conferees of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong met in this city, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday morning last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President Judge in said district. The delegation was as follows:

Armstrong Co.—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Jefferson Reynolds and Stephen McCue.
Indiana Co.—Major S. S. Jamison, John Mullin and Joseph M. Thompson.
Westmoreland Co.—Gen. Richard Coulter, E. J. Keenan and Jacob Turney.

Ex-Governor Johnston was called to the chair and Jacob Turney elected Secretary.

The following nominations for President Judge were then made:

Jefferson Reynolds, Esq., nominated Hon. Jackson Boggs, of Armstrong county.

Jos. M. Thompson, Esq., nominated Silas M. Clark, of Indiana.

E. J. Keenan, Esq., nominated Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland.

On motion of Gen. Coulter the conferees proceeded to vote *viva voce* the counties being called alphabetically. Those from Armstrong voted for Mr. Boggs; the Indiana conferees for Mr. Clark and Westmoreland for Mr. Cowan.

There being no choice a second ballot was taken, when Indiana again voted for Mr. Clark.

Westmoreland being called, Mr. Keenan withdrew the name of Mr. Cowan and her conferees voted for Mr. Clark.

Armstrong county then withdrew Mr. Boggs, and voted for Mr. Clark, whereupon it was announced that as Silas M. Clark, Esq., had received all the votes cast he was the unanimous choice for President Judge in the Tenth District.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

A Man Missing.

Mr. Phillips, formerly of this city who was stopping with his brother-in-law in Wilkinsburg for some time past, came here with his wife on Monday last to make some purchases. He visited some friends and in the afternoon left his wife to meet her again at the Union Depot at six o'clock to take the train for home. He had with him $200 for certain but he had recently sold a property in St. Louis, and it is not known whether he has deposited it in any bank here or not. There was no reason why he should absent himself so suddenly and it is suspected there is foul play in the matter.

To CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

POLITICAL.

The Meeting of the Democratic Committee on Saturday—Convention Called at the Court House, Tuesday, August 29th.

Pursuant to call, the Allegheny County Democratic Committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday morning.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the chairman, D. D. Bruce, Esq., who stated the object for assembling was to designate the time for holding the County Convention, and for the transaction of such business as was brought before the meeting. Jos. S. Lare, acted as Secretary.

Squire Heisel thought there should be four seperate conventions held, viz: One to nominate a candidate for Assembly, in the first; one in the second district; one to nominate county officers, and one to select two candidates for State Senate, and five for the Assembly, and made a motion to that effect.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. E. J. Roberts, Mechling, Dr. Swentzel, Hopkins and others took part, the motion was rejected.

The following resolutions then offered by James H. Hopkins, Esq., were read and adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of two Delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on Tuesday, August 29th, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing Delegates be held on Saturday, August 26th, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., at the usual places of holding general elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Chairman.

On motion, adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Another Victim to the Flowing Bowl.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner West held an inquest on the body of a German named Caspar Bahu, who died quiet suddenly from too frequent potations of strong beverage. The deceased has been drinking very hard for some time past, and left home about six o'clock on Saturday morning very much under the influence of liquor, and in the afternoon was found dead. Dr. E. Donnelly, assisted by Dr. A. Zeigler, of Allegheny, held a *post mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as their opinion that death resulted from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic spirits and exposure to the heat. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a widower, and a native of Germany. His wife died some years ago, and he leaves two children living—one eleven and the other nine years of age. The deceased was in very poor circumstances, and his body was intered at the expense of the county.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,
No 143 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

Millions Bear Testimony.
to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

Chapped Hands.
Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

The California Herb Bitters
never fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, General Debility of the system, etc.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Many a Doctor's Bill
Can be saved by the timely use of the California Herb Bitters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000, with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT—
GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,
GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,
The best Gift to present to a sick friend, whom you know to be deceived by Quacks, is to send him a package of the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
It will cure in from two to four days. It will save exposure and perhaps life. Sold in Pittsburgh.

SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
It cures Scrofula.
It cures Ulcers and Sores.
It cures Tetters, Scales and Boils.
It cures ulceration of the Kidneys.
It cures Female Weakness.
It cures Syphilitis, and all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,
in any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.
The genuine preparation is sold by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agent,
84 Market Street.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.
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AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
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TO LET—FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY—For a term of years, situated in a good locality, within 4 miles of the city line and 1 mile of Railroad Station; Dwelling, Greenhouse, and all necessary buildings, in good repair, stocked with the best of fruits, trees, plants and vines. Possession given at any time. Good references required. Address— JAMES RALSTON,
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PROSPECTUS.

On or about the FIRST DAY OF JULY, will be issued the FIRST NUMBER of the

DOLLAR {WEEKLY} LEADER,

The Cheapest Literary Newspaper in the World.

It will comprise 28 columns of the choicest reading matter—

The News of the Week, in a nutshell, culled from the latest and Most Reliable Telegraphic Dispatches, together with

All the most important Religious, Social and Political Items of Interest from every source,

Carefully compiled Statements of the Wholesale and Retail Markets.

A Condensed, but Reliable Financial Review of the Week.

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This must commend the DOLLAR LEADER as an invaluable auxiliary to every head of a family who would have time for literature, he is responsible well informed concerning the weekly history of the world; while on the other hand, the light but accurate "Fashion Gossip" and Chit-Chat of the Ladies' Column, the piquant but not offensive Personals, the sparkling effervescence of the Humorous Department, the entertaining as well as instructive Answers to Correspondents, together with the choicest Stories, Sketches and Poems, will furnish an amount and variety of spicy and entertaining Reading that will be sought in vain from any other source.

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A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Heartache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.
[Signed] CATHERINE DAVIS.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $300 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15:1y

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$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
FOR RESTORING GREY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematureiy, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the hair, it has no superior.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 832 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 832 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

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Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the benefit of the Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C. To be held in Washington City, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1871, positively.
After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders

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Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circular containing List of Prizes, &c.
Good responsible Agents wanted.
Tickets for sale at A. M. Stevenson's Book Store, 308 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.
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my19:6tw Executo r

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Health! Beauty!
Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight
Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Agues, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY
Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her own th of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.
Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.
☞Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflamation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PAL

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

The New Loan—Paying War Indemnity.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Official Journal* announces that only forty-five per cent. of the amount subscribed to the new loan was allotted to subscribers. Three hundred and twenty-five millions francs of the indemnity have been paid to Germany, of which one hundred and twenty-five millions were paid before the issue of the loan. The Paris forts will be abandoned when fifteen hundred millions of the indemnity shall have been paid.

Delegates of the Minister of Finance yesterday remitted one hundred and four millions francs in specie, to the German authorities of Strasbourg.

An additional sum of one hundred and seventy-five millions will be paid before the 15th inst., when the German troops will evacuate the Department of the Seine Inferieure and Somme.

The Assembly—Military Schools of Instruction—The Elections, &c.

In the Assembly yesterday the motion of M. Joubert for the imposition of a tax on passports being under discussion, M. Favre expressed his regrets at the attacks made by the mover upon English excursionists, and spoke in glowing terms of the charity shown by the Government and people of England to France during the recent calamities. Favre also stated that the Government wished to prevent conflicts with the German army of occupation, and desired the maintenance of peace. The motion was then withdrawn.

The Ecole Speciale has forwarded to the government an application to be transferred from Metz to the camp at Sartory. The cavalry school will be removed to Saint Cyr.

General Faidherbe had an interview with Gambetta.

The census of Paris will be taken at once.

The election to fill vacancies in the Assembly, caused by the choice of some members from different localities, will be formally announced to-morrow.

A woman has been shot in the department of Jura for complaining of requisitions made by the departing Prussians.

Amiens in a State of Siege—Trial of the Commune Leaders—Vacation—Thiers.

PARIS, July 7.—Debates upon the budget and re-organization of departments will prevent the Assembly from taking vacation until the end of July.

It has been proposed to lend President Thiers the Palace D'Elysees as a residence on the transfer of the Government.

Amiens has been declared in a state of siege, in consequence of the murder of a Prussian and the failure of the local authorities to discover the murderer.

The trial of Rochefort, Assi and Rossel has been postponed for a fortnight.

The Army Reorganized—Favre Anxious to Resign—The Pope Will Remain in Rome—Algerian Insurgents Surrendering.

The reorganization of the French army has been completed. Its effective strenght is three hundred and twenty thousand.

President Thiers subscribed one million francs to the loan.

The smallpox is decreasing in Paris.

It is again reported that M. Favre has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the rumor arises probably from his frequent expression of the hope that he will soon be able to relinquish his portfolio to his successor.

The Pope has written to Thiers that he will remain in Rome.

Numerous Algerian tribes have given in their submission to General L'Allemand, and the end of the insurrection is near at hand.

Count de Chambord Goes Into Voluntary Exile—He Will Bide His Time for the Crown.

PARIS, July 8.—Count De Chambord has issued a proclamation announcing that he is about to leave France in order that his presence in the country may no longer give countenance to agitation. He adds, though absent, we shall not be separated from our countrymen. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a government, with decentralizing liberty and universal suffrage as our mottoes. He praises the army and declares his unfaltering adherance to the white flag of Henri IV and Joan of Arc, which conquered Alsace and Lorraine.

ENGLAND.

Waverly Celebration—Crowded Cars.

LONDON, July 7.—The Waverly celebration in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir Walter Scott, was an immense success, and realized about five hundred pounds. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur were present and danced in character costumes as "The Lord of the Isle," "Die Vernon," "Waverly," "Ivanhoe," "Flora McIver," "Madge Wildfire," "Amy Robsart," "Rothsay" and "Elic."

Six tramway conductors have been fined in London for overcrowding their cars.

Severe Storms.

LONDON, July 7.—Great freshets have occurred in the Derwent, Wye, Severn and Casla rivers, and have caused heavy loss to farmers by the destruction of buildings and crops. Unusually severe thunder storms have visited the suburbs of London. Many churches were set on fire by lightning and destroyed. A number of lives were lost.

SPAIN.

The Ministry—Cortes.

MVDRID, July 7.—It is believed that Moret will resign the direction of the Ministry of Finance after the presentation of the report of the committee on the tobacco monopoly.

The vote of censure of the Government has been rejected in the Cortes by a vote of 111 to 61.

A proposition for a general amnesty in Spain and its colonies is under consideration in the Cortes.

ITALY.

Diplomatic.

ROME, July 7.—The French Charge d'Affaires, at the Italian Court, has taken up his residence in Rome.

The Austrian Minister is expected at an early day.

SPAIN.

Serrano Threatens to Resign.

MADRID, July 8.—It is announced that Serrano will resign the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in case of the failure of the budget in the Cortes.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord the Coming Man—Minister Washburne—Gen. Faidherbe Doing Up the War—The New Loan.

LONDON, July 8.—Count de Chambord is now at Chateau Chambord. He refuses to see the Orleans Princes until he consults the people of France. His proclamation, calling upon the people to rally round the Bourbon throne, creates much excitement, and unless the authorities interfere, there will be an imitation of the Napoleon-Strasburg programme.

The *Times* publishes a letter vindicating the conduct of United States Minister Washburne during the seige of Paris by the Versailles army, and stating in the most positive terms that Washburne was never in favor of the Communists.

The National Assembly is engaged in the discussion of the bill recently introduced, providing for the election of Councils Generaux, and fixing the day on which the same shall be held.

Count de Chambord has gone to Bruges in Belgium.

The French railways have made considerable reduction in the tariff of rates for the transportation of goods and passengers.

Gen. Faidherbe is engaged in the preparation of a history of the war with Germany, and its successor, the civil war for the possession of Paris.

Many prominent French Republicans, including a number of members of the Assembly, have given a banquet in honor of Gambetta.

The deaths in Paris are rapidly decreasing.

It is announced that the city of Paris will issue a loan to the amount of six hundred million francs, to be expended in repairing the buildings, monuments and public works damaged or destroyed during the siege.

The Chambord Manifesto—Political—Gambetta as a Journalist—The Harvest.

PARIS, July 9.—The manifesto of Count de Chambord is generally condemned in severe term by the press as calculated to increase that very agitation which it pretends to depreciate.

The Assembly, by a vote of 483 to 58, has passed a bill imposing additional taxes on colonial produce.

The municipal elections for Paris will be held on the 26th instant.

The army everywhere voted the Republican ticket for Assembly.

Gambetta is about to undertake the publication of a newspaper and has proposed to General Faidherbe to take charge of the military chronicle of the journal.

The present harvest in France falls below the general average.

Vessel Wrecked—All on Board Perish.

PARIS, July 9.—The French ship Souvenance, has been totally wrecked on the coast near the Cape of Good Hope. All on board, including a large number of passengers, were lost. One hundred and fifty bodies had been washed ashore from the wreck.

RUSSIA.

Visit of Grand Duke Alexis.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Grand Duke Alexis will certainly visit this country in the early fall, and will probably arrive here in September. The squadron to accompany him, which now lies at Cronstadt, numbers several of the finest vessels in the Russia Navy, and of which are the frigate Serettana and the iron clad frigate Kuiaz Pojasky. The object of the Grand Duke in deferring his visit was to escape the heat of an American summer, and at the recommendation of Catacazy, Russian Minister at Washington, in order that he might be present at the next session of Congress, and more formally testify to the amity that exists between Russia and the United States.

GERMANY.

Kaiser William at Ems.

EMS, July 9.—Emperor William arrived here to-day and was received with rejoicing by the people. To-night the heights around the city were illuminated in his honor.

HOLLAND.

Cession of New Guinea.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The Second Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands ratified the treaty for the cession of the Island of New Guinea, in the Pacific ocean, to England.

RAILROADS.

A Progressive Municipality.

ROME, Ga., July 8.—At the city election to-day to decide whether Rome should subscribe $100,000 to the Northern and Southern Railroad, from Rome to Columbus, Ga., the vote was unanimously in favor of the subscription.

A Revenue Tax on Interest or Coupons.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Commissioner Pleasanton has had before him a question respecting the liabilities of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company to an assessment which has recently been made upon interest or coupons falling due with the last five months of 1870 and the first five months of 1871, and to the further assessment made on dividends of the same period. Concerning this the attorney of the road made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of said taxes, amounting to $121,231, and the request is made the Commissioner that the collection of revenue be stayed till the question of liability shall have been decided upon said appeal and application for remission. In view of the special instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury previously issued, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue does not deem it proper to grant the request. The instructions of the Secretary referred to were issued May 16th last.

CATHOLIC LOCK-OUT.

A Pastor Prevented From Officiating by Rebellious Parishioners.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 9.—The Catholic rebellion in this city assumes no new phase. This morning the opponents of the priest gathered around the church to the number of three hundred, but they conducted themselves with order and decorum. Father O'Sullivan did not make his appearance, but sent a messenger to request that the church be opened for the usual services. The assembly gave him to understand they were still firm and unyielding in their determination not to allow the church to be opened till their grievances were corrected, and Father O'Sullivan re-called from the Parish. Mass was celebrated at the priest's house, but not over thirty persons were present, mostly women and children.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1871.

Free Imports.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed that articles from Canada intended for the International and Industrial Exhibition at Mechanics' Institute, Buffalo (to be opened on the 28th of September and continue to October 14th, 1871), shall be entered and bonded for sixty days, that at the close of the exhibition they may be returned to Canada without payment of duty.

Grant's New Departure.

The President sends word that he will be here on the 11th to hold a Cabinet meeting. This will probably be the last one held prior to his new departure from Long Branch for the Pacific coast. It is expected that at this meeting the appointments under the new treaty with Great Britain will be determined and soon thereafter announced.

The Ku Klux Commission.

The Ku Klux Committee still stays here, patiently working away, in hot weather, without any prospect of a termination of its labors appearing. Yesterday several leading citizens of Alabama and Mississippi arrived in this city to appear as witnesses.

Masonic Acknowledgement.

The Grand Master of the Masons of this district has received from the Grand Lodge of England, splendidly engrossed and illuminated on velum, the resolution passed by the latter Grand Lodge thanking the Masons of this country for their hearty and enthusiastic welcome and reception given Earl De Grey and Ripon.

Assignment of Cadets.

The following are the assignments of cadets, who have graduated, to the different regiments of infantry: 1st regiment, Frank H. Edwards; 3d, James H. Ayres; 4th, Henry E. Robinson; 5th, Thos. M. Woodruff; 6th, Thos. G. Townsend; 7th, Chas. A. Woodruff; 8th, Wallace Mott; 9th, Geo. F. Chase; 11th, Francis W. Mansfield; 13th, James Torrance; 15th, L. H. Wanker; 16th, George E. Baker; 17th, Daniel H. Brush; 18th, W. B. Wheeler; 19th, Alex. McGuard; 20th, Chas. H. Ribbel; 21st, Wm. R. Hoag; 22d, John McA. Webster; 23d, Richard H. Tollon; 24th, Fayette W. Roe; 25th Julius A. Parder.

To the different cavalry regiments: 1st, Thos. J. Knox; 3d, Edgar Stillver, Andrew H. Russell, Walter G. Wyatt and F. Sewaika; 4th, James R. Wasson, John A. McKenney, W. Grant White and Fred. D. Grant; 5th, Richard S. Stewart, George B. Davis; 6th, George S. Anderson, Ninton A. Goddard, Chas. C. Morrison, and Henry D. Kingsbury; 7th, Andrew H. Nave; 8th, Jas. P. Hickey; 9th, Thos. F. Mumford; 10th, Chas. R. Ward.

Postal Changes.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed Abraham Eckerman Postmaster at Warrenton, Mo., vice H. Meddleklamp removed, and J. S. Holmes, Postmaster at Grand Medge, Mich., vice Jas. A. Mekham, resigned.

The Weather To-Day.

Southasterly winds will probably continue in the Southern and Gulf States with northwesterly in interior on Friday afternoon. The barometer will probably continue to fall tonight in New York, with brisk Southeasterly winds on the East Atlantic coast for a short time, with rainy and threatening weather clearing away on Friday. Partially cloudy and clear weather for Monday is probable West of Michigan and Tennessee, West and Southwestern winds for to night on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

The Kuklux Commission.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee to-day examined Judge Pettis and Colonel Pugh, of Alabama. Their evidence was corroborative of the evidence previously given by Governor Lindsay and others, that no such organization as Kuklux exists in Alabama, and that good order and respect for the law prevails in that State. Col. Pugh at the outbreak of the war was a member of Congress from Alabama, and was afterwards a member of the Confederate Congress from the same State.

Steamboat Inspection.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors expect to make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in a week or ten days.

The Crops.

The regular monthly statement of the condition of the crops will not be ready before the latter part of next week. The cotton reports continue unfavorable.

Bowen's Pardon

Has not yet been received. The blank form was mailed to the President last Saturday.

Personal.

Attorney General Akerman, is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington. The others are in their respective States.

Prof. Stewart Eldridge, of Wisconsin, will go to Japan, with General Capron, as a member of the Scientific Expedition.

General Spinner will leave Europe on the 28th inst., for this country.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1871.

Pleasanton Puts Aside the Revenue Portfolio.

It is now known here upon semi-official authority that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, General Pleasanton, has resigned his office on account of a misunderstanding between himself and Secretary Boutwell. As soon as his withdrawal was handed in, it was accepted by the President and General C. A. Arthur, of New York, was shortly after tendered the position. He expressed his inability to serve, however, and it became necessary to make another selection. No one has yet been chosen but it is thought that Deputy Commissioner Douglass will be appointed.

Senator Schurz on the Next Vice Presidency.

Senator Schurz has written a letter to a gentleman, in which he strongly expresses himself in favor of Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President of the United States in 1872.

National Banks Oppose the New Loan.

The national banks continue to hold their five-twenties and other six per cent. bonds, and it has been discovered at the Treasury Department that some of these banks have advised their depositors, who are holders of six per cent. bonds, to keep them. Though these national banks are a creation of the Government, it is from them that most of the serious impediments to the success of the new loan have been met with.

Grant's Pardon for Bigamous Bowen.

This afternoon the Marshal of the District received the pardon granted in the case of C. C. Bowen, which is dated July 1st, and reads as follows:

"*Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to all whom it may concern, these presents shall come greeting—*

WHEREAS, On the 3d day of June, 1871, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding criminal term, one C. C. Bowen was convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and pay $250 fine; and

WHEREAS, It is represented that he was innocent of any violation of law; that he acted in good faith, believing his former wife to be dead; and it appears that he rendered good services to the cause of the Union during the rebellion, and since its termination; and has endeavored to lead an honest and upright life, and for these reasons eleven of the jurors who found the verdict against him, and many other citizens for the highest considerations and weight, urge this pardon; and United States Attorney Fisher would be gratified by the exercise of Executive clemency;

Therefore, be it known. That I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in consideration of promises and divers other good and sufficient reasons, to me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to said C. C. Bowen full and unconditional pardon.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
J. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Attorney General of the United States.

The Marshal immediately wrote a release and Mr. Bowen walked out of jail in company with Mrs. Pettigrew-King-Bowen.

Extending the Money Postal Order System

Letters received at the Postoffice Department from Dr. C. MacDonald, Superintendent of the Postal Money Order System of the United States, who is now in London for the purpose of arranging a money order system between this country and Great Britain, state that he is meeting with success and will probably conclude his business satisfactorily in a few days, when he will leave for Berlin to make similar arrangements with the postal authorities of a German Empire.

LYNCH LAW.

AN OUTRAGED COMMUNITY

Takes the Law Into its Own Hands.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following are the particulars of the lynching of Mera, the child murderer at Watseka, Illinois, on Wednesday last. The crowd at first numbered about one hundred, led by Dr. Daniels, of Onarga. When they demanded the prisoner the sheriff refused to give him up, and upon Daniels attempting to enter, discharged his revolver at him. Daniels struck up his arm and wrenched the pistol from his hands. The crowd then, with a sledge hammer, battered down the door of the cell where Mera was confined. The poor wretch begged for mercy but nobody gave heed to his appeals. The crowd then seized him, pinioned his arms and carried him into the street.

Dr. Daniels then addressed the crowd saying that he had sworn not to return home until this murderer was executed, and asked the crowd if they would stand by him. All responded in the affirmative. Mera was then placed in a wagon which was drawn by the crowd to a tree a short distance from the jail; a rope was placed around his neck, the other end attached to a limb of the tree and he was told he might have twenty minutes in which to prepare for eternity. He spent the first half of his time in piteous appeals for mercy. While doing this he was derided by many of the crowd. One man offered to pray with him, but he replied that he could not pray without a priest. He then called upon the Masons present to help him, but no one responded and he cursed the Masons. He then called upon the Catholics to rescue him. One of them shouted, "call on God, for he alone can save you." He then prayed for the remaining moments. At the expiration of twenty minutes the wagon was pulled from under him and he was left hanging.

At first not a muscle moved, but after a few seconds his struggles were fearful. The crowd then dispersed, but before doing so several brutal fellows discharged their revolvers into his body. He was left hanging all night, and in the morning his body was taken possession of by his friends. About one thousand persons witnessed the hanging. The leaders of the lynching party did their work in a quiet and orderly manner, but many of the crowd betrayed brutality in speech and gesture. No movement has yet been made looking to the punishment of the lynchers.

NEW YORK CITY.

Prospective Orange Riot.

NEW YORK, July 8.—There is every prospect of a bloody riot on Wednesday next. There no longer seems to be any doubt that the Orangemen will parade and the Irish societies will openly resort to violence to prevent them from so doing. It is currently reported that the Irish societies to the number of 12,000 are arming and will appear on the 12th for the purpose of carrying their threats into execution, while it is generally understood among the police that 5,000 Orangemen will be armed on that day to defend themselves from attack.

Archbishop McCloskey Interferes—Mayor Hall Prepared.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The threatening attitude assumed by the Irish Catholics towards the Orangemen has been thought of sufficient importance by Archbishop McCloskey to induce him to do all in his power to prevent an outbreak. He notified the clergy to speak of the coming demonstration at each mass to-day and to advise their congregations to abstain from any overt act and allow the Orange procession to pass on in peace.

Mayor Hall asserts that such measures have been taken as to prevent a riot and that it is an impossibility; yet it is known that several Hibernian clubs have made arrangements for target shooting and intend to meet the procession of Orangemen.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, to-day granted an injunction restraining the issue of the July number of Bradstreets mercantile reports, which is alleged to contain a false statement regarding the business standing of Augustus A. Mellier, a well known business man of this city.

The elections which have been held on 'change for the past three days to determine a site for a new Merchants' Exchange building closed to-day. there were originally three propositions before the Exchange, one of which was withdrawn some days ago and another and the most popular one made by Col. George Knapp was withdrawn this morning. The vote shows however, that all the propositions were defeated. It is not impossible that the merchants' will now consider the propriety of forming a stock company and erect a building of their own.

RAILROAD HORROR.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE,

Running at Full Rate of Speed.

THE FORWARD CARS TELESCOPE.

Five Persons Killed and Fifteen Injured.

THE TRAINS THROWN DOWN A PRECIPICE.

The Cars on Fire—Terrible Incidents.

NEWARK, N. Y., July 8.—At about ten or fifteen minutes past eight o'clock this morning, the 7:45 train from New York, and the 8:05 train from Newark, sighted each other, then dashing along at full speed. No whistles were blown, and without any diminution in impetus they approached the switch at Brill's Farm, which the railroad runs through. A gravel train had last been switched off there. The switch had not been replaced, and the trains meeting each other immediately at the junction, the New York train ran off the up track on to the down track, and cut right into its vis-a-vis, and jumping from the tracks bounding down the embankment, dragging with it the three foremost cars. The smoking car of the down train was thrown upon the tender. The engine and first passenger car behind were telescoped into it for full fifteen feet. In a few minutes subsequent to the calamity, the terrible fact became apparent that the cars and engine were on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped everything within reach. The greatest alarm and terror prevailed among the passengers—ladies screamed and men became frightened. Terror stricken they rushed to the doors, some throwing baskets, bundles, and in some cases small children, from the windows. The consternation thus created was augmented by the report that scores of human beings were in the burning carriages, unable to effect their escape. The fire alarm was rung, and the firemen were on the scene promptly to extinguish the flames. The scene of the disaster is a fearful sight. For one hundred and fifty feet the tracks are lined with the debris of the destroyed cars and engines, and one hundred men are working at clearing away the rubbish. Hundreds of people are congregating at the scene. One man jumped out of the window at the moment of the accident, and thus saved himself. All the killed were employees of the road. Search is now being made for more bodies. The distance from Newark to the scene of the disaster is one mile and a half. The general impression was that the accident was the result of criminal negligence on the part of the employees of the road. All travel is suspended for the present.

The following is a list of the killed:

George Hill, engineer, roasted alive under the engine.

Frank Kiernan, engineer, horribly mangled; died in ten minutes

Daniel White, brakeman, and M. M. McManus, fireman on the up train.

George Barks, engineer, is missing, and is supposed to be buried under the demolished locomotive.

The number of passengers injured cannot be less than thirty. F. Rands, of New Haven, and Frank Adams are the only ones supposed to be fatally injured.

Full List of Killed and Wounded—The Accident Results from Criminal Carelessness.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Five persons were killed and fifteen wounded by the Newark Railroad disaster yesterday. Wm. Thompson, brakeman, who left the switch misplaced and caused the accident, was arrested last night and lodged in the Newark city prison. He had been in the employ of the company nine years and was always thought a most trustworthy man. The Railroad Company loses $100,000 by the accident which is the first of any importance that ever occurred between Newark and this city. Frank Kerman, the engineer, who was killed, seems to have enacted the heroic part. Just before he died he said to a friend, "I do not expect to live; I did all I could to stop the train and feel satisfied. I felt sure I could have saved myself by jumping in the ditch, but hoped to save my engine and train and hung on."

Description of the Accident by an Eye Witness.

In a marshy field on the side of the track, just in the edge of the wood, not four feet from the track, Theo. Wilson and Geo. Jason, were mowing, and the terrible scene was enacted almost over their heads, they being, with two exceptions, the only eye witnesses of it.

Wilson says he was mowing with his back turned, when he heard the "Plainfield" whistle furiously, and turning, saw her approaching the switch, the "Aurora" being then distant about one hundred yards, toward the river. Suddenly he saw pieces of wood fly out of the tender of the "Plainfield," and then the engine itself began bounding over the sleepers. The motion of the trains was like three jumps, the whistle screeching all the while and jolting on the sleepers, making such a noise that it was heard at my father's farm house, half a mile off.

I hardly had time to realize the danger before the crash. The two came together with a sound like thunder—both boilers bursting. The engines seemed to stand on the hinder wheels and plow into each other, fore part up in the air. The smoke and steam almost obscured the view, but the "Aurora" could be seen to balance in the air a second and then come crashing into the ditch, the tender shooting over from behind and falling on the top of her with a fearful smash shaking a house at half a mile distance. The "Plainfield" stood almost erect in the air and her tender and heavily loaded passenger cars came smashing up against her, as if they would tear themselves to pieces. Sides, doors and roofs seemed to fly into a million of pieces.

The Temperance Question.

The Radical temperance men of Pennsylvania are determined to be recognized, and have called a strictly prohibitory State Mass Convention in Harrisburg on the 9th of August, to nominate pledged temperance men for Auditor General and Surveyor General. They are particularly incensed against General Owen, the President of their late State Convention, whom they charge with selling out to existing parties parties and political managers.—*Titusville Courier.*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE "wrought iron plow point" is the latest confidence game on the farmers.

EX-SHERIFF Hann, of Adams county, died of dropsy on the 23d ult..

—A patent was lately granted to H. C. Reichard, of Pottsville, for a police baton.

—The Carmichaels Fair will be held on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th.

—The dwelling of Charles Holden, in Economy township, Beaver county, was accidentally burned a few days ago. The furniture was saved. Building insured for $1,000.

OHIO NEWS.

—The wheat crop in Ohio is generally good.

—Central and southwestern Ohio is afflicted with drouth.

—The corn crop in the State will be below the average.

—The Masons of Urichville celebrated the 4th in becoming style.

—Marsh drainage is exciting discussions among the people of Hardin county.

—A cow at Yellow Springs ate too many potato bugs and fell dead in the street.

—A preacher has left Alliance for parts unknown, after having forged several notes on different firms.

—The Stock Fair at Tiffin was an entire success. Leading stock men of this State were present with their blooded stock.

—An Ohio paper, in chronicling the death of a young man, touchingly says he was estimable, pious, a true christion, and the best base ball "short stop" in that section.

—The Norfolk *Reflector* says that Ansel Baker, of that township, owns a cow that may challenge the county for a superior. In one week she yielded 328 pounds of milk; at one milking 30 pounds, and in one day 48½ pounds.

The barn of John Klingersmith, in Jackson, Mahoning county, was struck by lightning a few days since and burned. A wagon; carriage, three hogs, one thousand feet of poplar lumber, a new mowing machine, eight tons of hay and other articles were consumed.

Newspaper Points.

The following appears in the Chicago *Republican*, and we give it as part of the gossip of the day, taking occasion to remark, however, that the valuation placed on some of the papers is either too high, or that placed on the *World*, which is the second best newspaper property in New York, is too low:

The New York *Herald* is valued at $5,000,000, and is owned by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, Jr., having been presented to him by his father.

The *Evening Post* was valued by John J. Cisco and two other referees, some three months since, at $1,250,000.

The New York *Times* is valued at $1,500,000; $1,000,000 has been offered for it and refused.

The New York *World* is valued at $1,200,000. More capital was sunk to make it than any other newspaper ever started in this or any other country.

The *Tribune* is valued at $2,000,000, and could not be purchased for that amount.

The *Evening Mail* is valued at $150,000. Cyrus W. Field lately purchased one-third interest in it for $50,000.

The *Evening Telegram* is valued at $200,000, and is not for sale.

The New York *Sun* is valued at $1,500,000, and pays seven per cent. on a larger amount.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is valued at $250,000, but it would take a larger sum to purchase it.

The *Journal of Commerce* is valued at $500,000.

The Daily and Weekly *News* are valued at $800,000.

The daily circulation of the *News* and *Sun* approximate closer than any other two daily newspapers in the city.

The New York *Star*, Mr. Joseph Howard's paper, is valued at $500,000, but is not for sale.

New Signal Light.

We learn from our foreign exchanges that a new signal light, possessing most remarkable properties, has just been brought out in England. Its peculiarities are that it is self-igniting when placed in water or thrown on the sea. Contact with water being the only means of igniting the lamp, it is inexcusable when once ignited; neither wind nor storm has any effect upon the flame. The light is of intense brilliancy, and of great duration, and can be seen for a great distance in the open air. Photographs may be taken by it. Experiments were tried on the evening of the 24th of April at 10 o'clock, in the presence of some scientific gentlemen, to determine its brilliancy as a signal. A lamp was placed in a bucket of water on the top of Primrose Hill, London, and the light was so intense that, after the signal had been burning for twenty minutes, small newspaper print could be distinctly read at a distance of seventy feet, notwithstanding that the night was thick and foggy. This light will burn for forty minutes. In construction the lamp is exceedingly simple, and so contrived that when once burned the whole may be thrown away. The chemical preparation contained in the lamp is a solid, hard substance, free from danger, not effected by heat and so non-explosive, and the signal is comparatively inexpensive. Its applications for marine signals are numerous. In case of shipwreck, a few lamps thrown on the sea would illuminate the entire scene, and enable assistance to be promptly and efficiently rendered. For rocket-line apparatus it is equally valuable, as bursting into a flame on falling into the sea it would indicate the position of the rocket-line. In connection with life buoys it would be a mark to the drowning sailor.

Sale of the Lochiel Iron Works—$279,740.30.

Yesterday being the time designated for the adjourned sale of the Lochiel iron works, situated in the lower end of the city, they were knocked off by W. J. Adams auctioneer, to Lyman Gilbert & Co. at $279,740.30. The purchase embraces ninety-seven dwellings, about forty-seven acres of real estate and everything connected with the works. The original cost of the property as it now stands was between $700,000 and 800,000. The intention of the buyers is to start the works as soon as the necessary improvements can be perfected. The determination is to manufacture better iron rails than have ever before been made in the establishment.

The resumption of operations in the Lochiel iron works will give employment to a large number of men who are now idle. When in full blast they have employed as high as 500 hands, to whom $25,000 in wages have been paid monthly. —*Harrisburg Patriot 7th.*

FOUR women offered to accompany Dr. Hall to the polar sea, but he would not take them.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WM. SEMPLE, the dry goods prince, did the heaviest business of any firm in Allegheny city last year, his returns amounting to $740,000.

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the the week ending July 8, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 1; accident by burn, 3; albuminuria, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 3; apoplexy of the lungs, 1; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 26; convulsions, 3; diarrhœa, 3; disease of the heart, 2; dropsy of the brain, 2; dysentery, 4; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; typhoid inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of pericardium, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; measles, 1; purpu hæmhagica, 1; rheumatism, 1; small pox, 5; still births, 2,

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	35	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 2	6	From 40 to 50	5
From 2 to 5	4	From 50 to 60	0
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	4
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	3
From 15 to 20	3	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	4	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 38; females, 34; white, 70; colored, 2; total, 71.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

The Crusading Knights — Shabby Treatment.

"Traveler," a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* complains "that the landing of the Sir Knights at Queenstown from the beautiful Oceanic, was of a character calculated to ruffle the most even-tempered being in the world! This will account for any display of discontent which may show itself through this, my second letter. It seems that in the eyes of the gorged, puffed-up English capitalists who own this *three million* concern, we, the devoted passengers, were nothing more than mere chattels (I might say *cattle*) after we were once on this side, for they packed one hundred and twenty of us, with about one hundred and fifty trunks, and as many valises and boxes, into and upon a tug-boat, upon which one hundred head of sheep could hardly have found standing room, and where we stood for one long half-hour, packed together in one dense mass, enveloped in a thick fog, with the rain pouring down upon our unsheltered heads, until we were *soaked* and saturated almost to the skin. This was the first evidence of English hospitality, and has inspired me with the most intense respect (?) for the Oceanic Steamship Company—limited, as you may suppose. On our landing at the quay we were obliged to stand for nearly an hour longer, until our luggage was examined by the custom officers, after which we were permitted to depart from the dirty, rotten, rusty, oily old hulk, and seek the way to the R. W. station."

SUDDEN DEATH.

Suspicious Circumstances.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was summoned by Dr. McCord to hold an inquest in South Pittsburgh. The object o the investiagtion was to determine the cause of the death of an old man named Bryan Flannigan, who died at six o'clock yesterday morning at his residence very suddenly on Maynard street, South Pittsburgh.

Shortly after supper he was seized with a terrible burning in the stomach and bowels, vomiting, purging and frothing at the mouth. He was so very ill that at length Dr. McCord was summoned, and treated the case as thoroughly as lay in his power. Everything was in vain, however, and at six o'clock yesterday morning the patient expired. The wife of the deceased testified that he was a sober and industrious man, not given to excesses. Dr. J. P. McCord testified that the symptoms preceding death indicated the action of poison, and it was his opinion that death was caused by poison.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Fire in Allegheny — Burning of the Stables Attached to the Red Lion Hotel—Both Fires Supposed to be the Work of Incendiaries.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning the rear part of a two story framed welling, located at the corner of Sandusky street and North alley was discovered to be on fire. After the fire was extinguished an examination of the premises was made. William Anderson, the owner and occupant, and family are away from home. It was discovered that a fire had been started on the porch in the rear of the building, and that the weather-boarding had been smeared with petroleum. A fruit can, filled with oil had been placed near the point where the fire was started, but fortunately the flames did not communicate to it. The fire ran up the weather-boarding to the roof, and also communicated to some bed clothing in a room on the second floor. The discovery of the fire before it gained much headway was very fortunate, as the building is in the midst of a large number of frame dwellings. There is no clue to the party or parties engaged in this diabolical work. Mr. Anderson's loss will not exceed one hundred dollars, and is covered by insurance.

An alarm was sounded at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon from box No. 12, which signalized the breaking out of a very destructive fire. The engines of the first district hastened to the spot, and discovered the extensive stables in the rear of the Red Lion Hotel enveloped in flames. The horses fortunately, with one exception, had been taken out, for the inflammable material of which the buildings were composed, burnt so rapidly that before the engines were in service they were nearly destroyed. The stables of J. C. Buffum and Co. adjoining, also caught and were in a hort time reduced to ashes.

The fire extended up Barker's alley towards Duquesne way, burning in its devouring path, the blacksmith shop of J. O'Brien. The carriage factory of Sauter, Lauden & Co., was slightly damaged by fire, and considerably deluged by water. The flames were finally got under control of the Fire Department, which worked with more than its usual efficiency. The fire broke out about the centre of the sheds, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire used there or thereabouts. Had the flame spread to the stables in the rear of the Varieties as at one time seemed probable, the safety of Rhodes' Brewery, Trimble's Varieties, Library Hall and the innumerable tenant houses in the vicinity would in all probability have been consumed. The hose belonging to the Mercantile Library was brought into play and did efficient service in checking the flames. The total loss amounts to $3,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The stock in the stable was all saved except one horse valued at $300, belonging to Mr. McKinley, oyster dealer, which was scorched in a frightful manner, and which was subsequently shot to relieve it from its agonies.

BRUTAL BUTCHERY.

A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

A Frenzied Husband Murders His Sleeping Wife.

Inquest on the Body—Report of the Testimony—The Murderer Committed to Jail.

Yesterday morning, at about five o'clock, a horrible murder was committed in Sligo, Monongahela Borough. The murderer is an old man named Patrick Barry, an Irishman, who was employed as a laborer at the blast furnace of Graff, Bennett & Co., and the victim was his wife, Catharine Barry. They lived together in a house in "Clinton Row," a series of frame tenements just above the Clinton Mill. It appears that at the time mentioned, the husband took a hatchet that lay in the room, and with the pole of it struck his wife on the head as she lay sleeping in the bed. He delivered a number of blows, crushing the scull in a most frightful manner, spattering the brains against the wall at the head of the bed, and throwing some of the blood against the wall on the opposite side of the room. The first blow, it is probable, produced death, and the victim was spared all suffering. The hatchet was subsequently found lying on the stand near the head of the bed.

With his hands dripping with blood, and only a part of his clothes on,

THE MURDERER WENT OUT

into the street and asked a neighbor for a chew of tobacco. Then he went on until he met Mr. Kernan, foreman of the mill. To him he said, "I've killed her, and want to hang for it." Mr. Kernan did not believe him, but he took him to the house and showed him the horrible corpse. Then he was taken into custody by some of the mill hands, and stayed in the office until the authorities took possession of him. Dr. McCord was summoned to look at the corpse, and sent at once for the Coroner.

The Coroner empannelled a jury in the case, and the following testimony was taken:

THE TESTIMONY.

Thomas Kernan, sworn—Am foreman of the blast furnace of Graff, Bennett & Co.; after I came to work this morning, at about six o'clock, I met Patrick Barry on the street and spoke to him; he said, "I killed her." "Killed who?" said I. He answered, "the old woman." "Oh!" said I, "that's a mistake; you did not kill her." "Yes, I did; come and see if I didn't," said he. We went to the house, and opened the door and went in; I followed; I didn't see anything, and I asked, "where is the old woman?" He said, "up stairs," he went up, and I followed him; at the head of the stairs I saw the body, and said, "I believe you have done it;" he said he was willing to

HANG FOR IT.

He said, where is 'Squire Stauffer?" I said, "you don't need the 'Squire; go hunt up Jerry White," that's Barry's son-in-law; he went and found him, and brought him to me; I told Jerry White about the matter and then went and told the constable, Harry Myers, to come and arrest the man; he and I met 'Squire Stauffer together and he told the 'Squire that he "wanted to hang for it;" when I came up the body was lying over the side; have been acquainted with the deceased nine or ten years I believe; I never knew of anything serious between deceased and her husband; they had little jars together but I always thought they got along quite childish until lately, when they had some difficulty about

MONEY MATTERS.

I have been told that she took drinks; her husband has told me this; I'm pretty positive that he's not right in his mind, think this from the way he has acted during the last two or three weeks, and the way he has talked; sometimes during the last two weeks he would come to me and ask me if I heard anything; I asked him what about" and he said, "about the, old woman and about that money;" I told him no and he said he thought I had heard all about it; I got so tired of this that I would always say when he came up, "Well, Paddy, I haven't heard anything yet;" if I did not say something he would always ask me; yesterday he wanted a permit to go to the Poor House—somebody had told him he could get one, and he had spoken of it before; I told him there was no need for him to go there for he would soon be able to go to work; he insisted on having one; I spoke to some of his friends, and they said ne did not need to go there; he bothered me so that I spoke to Justice Stauffer about it, and was going to get him a permit this morning to gratify him and get that trouble out of his head; he told me this morning that it was because he did not get the permit yesterday that he had to do what he did this morning; I asked him what he killed her with, and he said he did not know; he seemed to be about in the same condition as for days before; he told me that he was in bed with her all night, and did not know whether she slept or not; the neighbors say that the was up all night, and this morning told some of them that she believed she would come in and take a sleep.

Mary Thomas, sworn—Saw Mrs. Barry at about five o'clock this morning; she said "good morning." I answered and asked where she slept last night; she said sho didn't sleep at all; she was coming toward her house and came in; a good while afterwards I saw him going past, away from the house; his hands were

ALL OVER BLOOD;

he was only partly dressed, and was buttoning his pants; I did not say anything to Mr. Barry; I have lived here about six weeks; don't know whether Mrs. Barry drank anything; never saw her drink; he always seemed in his right mind until yesterday, when I saw him carrying his clothes away; had nothing to say to him; Mrs. Barry was with me, and said, "I don't know what I'll do, that old man is getting so crazy; he's carrying away all his clothes."

Annie Collerin, sworn—I saw Mrs. Barry at half past five this morning, standing in her own door; I bid her good morning; she turned in and shut her door; about six o'clock Mr. Barry came to our door and asked my father for his tobacco; he had his pants all open; he come in and dressed himself and went away, and that's the last I saw of him; saw no blood; he was in his bare feet and his shirt and pants were dropping off him; Mr. Barry

WHIPPED MRS. BARRY

very badly yesterday in Mr. Coin's house; she lay in a faint half an hour, and the girls carrying water to her; he choked her very badly last evening in her own kitchen; she came out afterwards in a great fright and sat in our door; the marks of his fingers were on her throat.

CONDITION OF THE BODY.

Dr. J. P. McCord, sworn—Am a practising physician; was summoned by a gentleman in the morning to come and see Mrs. Barry; the gentleman said he was afraid she was dead; I came and found her dead; supposed that she had been dead, perhaps an hour; found on examination, a fracture of the frontal bone, to the extent of five inches long, and an inch and a half or three quarters wide; found the malar bone was broken entirely down; the inferior maxillary was also broken entirely in; the temporal bone was also crushed in, almost its entire extent; the inferior maxilliary bone was separated entirely from the other, and the the jaw hanging loose; the external ear was also lacerated and contused; one wound was at the juncture of the temporal with the parietal and occipital bones; another about an inch above this; these two were done with the edge of the axe; the others were done with the poll; the bones are protruding from all these wounds, except the one on the ear and the two made with the edge of the ax; the deceased was evidently lying on her left side when struck, and the wounds were on the right side; any of the wounds except the two made with the edge of the axe would have killed her; for three years pat I have been attending the family; he said to me this morning: "I guess you can't do anything for the old woman to-day. I killed her." Asked him what he did that for; he said he would not have done it if we had sent him to the Poor House yesterday.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: That the said Catharine Barry came to her death on the morning of July 11th, 1871, in the borough of Monongahela, from wounds inflicted with a hatchet by her husband, Patrick Barry.

The deceased was about sixty years of age, but had the appearance of being considerably younger. They have a family of children, some of them grown up. One daughter is married.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Barry was taken in custody by officers John Stemler and Wm. Corns, and taken before Justice Barker, where information for murder was made against him by Officer Havis.

IS HE SANE?

The prevailing opinion among the prisoner's neighbors is, that he is crazy, and has been so for several weeks past ever since the difficulty about the money. Others, however, or the opinion that the murder was not the result of insanity at all, but was the deliberate act of revenge for what his wife had done. Dr. McCord, when called on for his opinion, by the Coroner, declined to give any opinion, saying that at present he was not prepared to express hiself on a point to which so much importonce would be attached in court.

APPEARANCE OF THE ROOM.

The room in which the crime was committed, presented a horrible appearance. The bloody body lay upon the bed, on its left side, and the woman had apparently not moved when struck. The head was a mass of bruised flesh, crushed bones and scattered brains. A piece of the scull had been thrown with some of the brains against the wall and stuck there. A bronze crucifix hung against the wall, and on this the blood from the corpse had spirted, and the red drops gradually dried into rust there. A branch of green palm was attached to the crucifix and was also wet with the terrible dew. A portrait of Bishop Domenec which hung near, was also wet with some drops of blood, while a stream of gore leaked through the mattress, dripped to the floor, and ran out from under the bed. The hatchet with which the deed was committed was found with the handle nearly broken out, and was identified as one that had been stolen from the house of the neighbor.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday evening about seven o'clock Mr Chas. C. Connolly died suddenly at his residence, Washington street, Allegheny city. Deceased had been in his usual health, and it is supposed his death resulted from heart disease. Mr. C. was a member of the firm of Ernstien, Connolly & Co., and also business manager of a Wholesale Grocery on Liberty street, and was in all the relations of life a most estimable and exemplary young man.

Woman Suffrage in Utah.

The women of Utah have now got, in addition to existing privileges, the much coveted right of suffrage, and they exhibit a becoming anxiety to prove themselves 'worthy of the trust reposed." Peripatetic committees are to be appointed to wait upon every legal voter, and, if need be awaken her to the importance of the occasion. After the discharge of this some what indefinite duty, special warnings are to be given to the confiding sisterhood to beware of those "who condescend to the meanest frauds to turn the ballot in favor of heartless demagogues." Thus armed against the wiles of unscrupulous politicians, the women of Utah propose to advance to the polls with "a dignity and circumspection of department," which will doubtless impress all beholders, and begin the exercise of that great elevating influence upon politics which the women suffragists so confidently promise us. The experiment of female suffrage, however, cannot be fairly tested in Utah. It is obvious that, as a general thing, the wife may be expected to vote as her husband does and therefore the man who has fifty wives has an undue advantage over the proprietor of a smaller number, and so on down to the man who has no wife at all.

The California Herb Bitters

are fast superceding all others in the market.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Million Bear Testimony.

to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

The California Herb Bitters

never fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, General Debility of the system, etc.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

To cure coughs, colds and sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

All Women are Not Beautiful.

But all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse Pimples, Sunburns, Moth-patches, &c., she may possess a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex and the admiration of the the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kathatron, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. jy15:ttW

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112½
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅜
United States 10-40s	113⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Cy. Pacifics	114¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The market thus far in the week has been uniform and unchanged, all leading articles being held firmly and a fair trade reported. Flour, though not quotably lower, is a little "shaky," and we should not be surprised to announce the fact that a "tumble" in prices had occurred. The home wheat crop has proved to be a fair one, and is being safely housed. All over the country we hear the same cheering news. Why then should not flour recede in price? The country is full of wheat, both old and new, there is no extra foreign demand, then why should the staple of life be held up at the present rates? Who will answer the interrogation satisfactorially? We have no changes to note in groceries, cheese, bacon, butter or eggs. The local market is fully supplied with all sorts of berries and vegetables that are in season, blackberries just now taking the lead.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	227
Cheese, bxs	269
Wheat, sks	419
Rye, sks	
Butter, pkgs	34
Bacon, lcs	498
Apples, bbls	152
Corn, sks	800
Barley, sks	
Oats, sks	1,398
Bacon, pcs	
Dried Beef, lcs	10

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the leading houses report sales at the following figures, viz: sugar cured shoulders, 6½@6¾c; plain do 7¼@7½c; sugar cured sides ribbed, 9@9¼c; clear do. 10@10¼c; breakfast bacon, 14@14½c; dried beef; 18@19c; mess pork, $17 00@17 50; lard in tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—The receipts are on the increase; prices have further declined; we can report sales of new crop at $2 50@4 00 per bbl.

HAY—Continues scarce with a good demand; we can report sales of baled on wharf at $30@31 per ton; wagon lots at $29@35 per ton.

HONEY—In good supply with regular sales at 22@25c per lb.

HEMP—Market weaker; prices have declined; we note sales of rough Kentucky at $1 65. Dressed at 12½c per lb.

LIME—In ample supply; sales of Cleveland at $2 25; Perrysville, $2 00@2 25; Eastern at $1 75 per barrel.

ONIONS—Dull and the prices declined to $3 00@3 25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—We note sales of extra No 1 at 75@78c.

POULTRY—We note sales live by the coop at 50@55c for spring, and 70@75c per pair for large size.

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase with a fair stock in the market; in regard to prices the tendency is downward; sales in a regular way were reported at $3@4 per barrel.

ASHES—Market unchanged as relates to prices or demand; sales of pearls ash, common, 4¾@4¾c; refined 4¾@5c; potash 7¼@7½c; pearls 8@8½c per pound.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to this article. The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower; the current rates are: Prime to choice, 16@18c; fair to good 12@15ct green butter 8@9c.

BEESWAX—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 25@30c.

BEANS—Prices have been uniform for some time there being a light stock of navy to operate with; sales were reported at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The demand has improved; we can report sales in a small way at 6@7c per pound.

CEMENT—The market contains a good supply of the various descriptions; we can report sales at the following: Louisville at $2 50@3; Rosendale at $4@4 50; calcined Plaster at $2@4 50.

COUNTRY MEAT—Market dull with a supply fully up with the demand; prices are very irregular, being governed by the quality and condition.

CANNED ARTICLES—In fair demand; prices have undergone no change; we quote as follows: Tomatoes, standard brands at $2 62; peaches, 3 pound cans at $3 00@3 25; 2 pound cans at $2 00; Corn Winslow's at $2 50.

CORN MEEL—Market quiet; we note sales in a jobbing way at 90c per bushel.

CHEESE—We can report liberal receipts; prices are weak but unchanged; sales of prime Ohio Goshen at 12c; factory at 11c; dairy at 9@10c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Prices remain stationary, with a fair local demand; we note sales in a jobbing way at 24@24½c, with the usual advance from store.

EGGS—The demand is improving; prices have evidently touched bottom; the principal demand was for fresh ones, other kinds not wanted; the rates for that description are 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a dull one, the demand being entirely local; there is still a wide difference of opinion among dealers, as relates to the future of the market, one thing is very evident, the sales do not foot up very large; the receipts for some days exhibit a falling off, still there was no scarcity, the leading houses have a fair stock on hand, whilst the mills are abundantly able to take care of themselves; we quote as follows being the nominal rates: Good spring extras at $6 75@7 00; choice bakers' flour at $7 25; red winter at $7 00@7 25; fancy flour a shade above those quotations.

GRAIN—The market is undoubtedly in a very unsettled condition, dealers in some instances wide apart in their views as regards the value of certain departments it would be a safe precedent to consider all quotations nominal. Wheat—The mills are all stocked, we continue to quote fair white at $1 30@1 35; white, $1 40@1 45 per bushell. Oats are steady but unchanged, sales reported in wharf and from depots at 39@40c; shore rates 37@38c. Corn is reported steady, mixed 67@68c; mixed shelled 69@70c; prime yellow shelled 72c, the receipts are only moderate. Rye—The receipts were very light with a moderate demand, prices have undergone no quotable change, we note sales at $1 00@1 05 per bush. Barley—There were neither sales or demand, it would be difficult to fix a price, we don't mean to try.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was steady but not very active; the sales were few and far between; in regard to prices there was no particular change. The principal topic of conversation yesterday was the New York riot.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices:

Spot	13c.
R. O. all year	13¼c.
S. O. all year	12¼c.
July deliveries	13c.
August	13c.

Parker's Landing $5 00 per bbl; we did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; the demand sales were limited; we quote as follows:

Spot	25½c.
July	25½c.
August	25½c.
September	26c.
August to October	26c.
September to October	26c.
November and December	25½c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, 1,000 each Sept. and Oct..... 26c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue heavy, and consist of all grades from the most common to the very best. The number of buyers larger than for some time. The market rather slow, though a good many cattle selling; but requiring considerable effort on the part of sellers to effect sales. Prices are from ½ to ½c lower than last week, and the tendencies downward. The following are the rates current:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	$6 00@6 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@5 90
Common to Medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 30
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light. The market was active at prices 10c lower than on Monday. The advance will no doubt bring an over supply, and hogs will undoubtedly decline. Light hogs in best demand. The following are the ruling quotations:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 80@4 90
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	4 75
Good to prime New York, 190 to 220	$4 60@4 70

SHEEP.

The arrivals are heavy. The quality about the same as is generally on sale. The market is bad and prices low. On good sheep the decline is about ½c; on medium ½c; while on the common grades there scarcely any change. Buyers are purchasing very sparingly, and market over supplied. The following are the prices ruling:

Extra, 100 lbs	$ 5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 75
Scalawags	1 25
Lambs	5 00@6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, July 10, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 15 cars; 9 of which were from Ohio, and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were in the neighborhood of 225 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all some 525 head on sale this morning. The quality was about the same as is generally offered, being a mixture of common, medium and good, with a sprinkling of really extra stock. The market opened up very dull, and continued so until about 9 o'clock, at which time, owing to the influence of slight concessions on the part of sellers, it became more brisk, but not sufficiently so as to term it active. The butchers complain of very bad meat markets at present, and when such is the case they always want to purchase at lower prices. To-day they succeeded in getting all the cattle wanted at prices ranging from $5 00 to 5 75 for common to good, while prime to extra brought figures from $6 00 to 6 50. A few were sold at $7 00, but they were really choice, and such as are not to be found on the market every day. There were some tail ends left over, but the principal offerings were sold. The market on the whole was about as good as it was expected to be, and we have to note the absence of the growls and dissatisfaction from the drovers always incident to a bad market.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, aggregating close to 2,000 head, the majority of which came from Butler and Washington counties. The quality of the offerings was a mixture of all grades, from the very best to the most common. The market was very slow and druggy from the commencement to the close, and prices were a shade lower than last week on the common and medium grades of sheep and lambs, while prime, one hundred pound sheep, brought pretty fair prices. The market on the whole was a very hard one for sellers, and a good many were left over unsold.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. SATURDAY, July 8.

The following are the arrivals of live stock, at the Central Yards, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 356 cars; Hogs, 100 cars; Sheep 90 cars; Horses, 15 cars; Mules, 4 cars.

CATTLE.

The arrivals for the week ending to-day have been heavy, but the greater portion consisted of thorough stock. The market has been an unusually good one for sellers; as prices were advanced from ¼ to ½c over the ruling rates of last week. To-day the receipts have been very light. No cattle are changing hands, and trade is dull. The feeling is not so good and prices are inclined downward. The following are the current rates:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 25@6 50
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@5 75
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 35
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 50
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00
Texas steers	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The arrivals light to-day. The market owing to the light receipts and a fair demand, is good. Prices have advanced from 15 to 20c per hundred during the last two days, and sales are made readily about as fast as the stock arrives. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 4 75
Prime Philadelphia	4 65
New York	4 40@4 55

SHEEP.

The run for the week was rather heavy. Under the influence of favorable advices from the East, the market has been good all week; closing firm and strong. Nothing is doing to-day, and quotations are merely nominal. The following are the rates:

Extra, 100 lbs	$5 50@5 70
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 25
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 50@4 75
Poor rot and scalawags, by the head	1 50@
Fat lambs	5@6c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Flour dull and declined; superfine Western and State, $5 00@5 30; common to good extra $5 90@6 00; good to choice $6 75@8 00; white Western extra, $6 60@6 9.; Ohio extras, $6 75@6 50; St. Louis, $5 75@9 00. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet at 94½c. Wheat opened dull but closed active; spring No. 1, $1 46@1 47; No. 2, $1 44@1 45; red $1 52; new red Illinois, $1 52; white Michigan $1 55. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn opened firm but closed dull; inferior and common Western mixed, 72½c; good to choice, 72¾c. Oats dull but unchanged; Western, 62@66c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Leather in fair request at 29@29c. Wool quiet. Coffee firm; Rio, 13@15½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refined, 9¾@9¾c; Cuba, 9¾@10c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice, 8@8c. Crude petroleum, 15c; refined, 26½c. Provisions—Pork firmer; mess $15 00@15 25; prime pork, $12 00@13 00; prime mess $13 00@13 25. Beef quiet; mess 10@14c; hams 20@23c; prime mess and India 20@25c; cut meats unchanged; middles quiet, 9½c. Lard steady; prime steam, 9¾@10⅛c; kettle dried, 10¾c. Butter dull; western 12@22c; state 26@30; choice heavy 19@25c. Cheese dull at 10@12c.

LATEST—Flour dull and declined; $5 70@6 00 for shipping extras. Pork heavy and easier; September $15 25. Eggs 18c.

METALS.

Metals—Coffer ingot firm at 22c. Iron—Scotch pig at 30@31c; American scarce and firm at 32@38c; bar 72@73c; Russia sheet firm at 12@12½c. Gold cut nails $4 25; clinch $5 75; horse shoe 10@11c.

FINANCIAL.

There is but little doing on Wall street this afternoon. All attention is centering in the up-town disturbances. Gold was a little firmer this morning, selling up to 112¾, but in the afternoon it declined and closed at 112½.

One and two per cent. was paid for carrying.

Clearings $47,000,000.

Governments steady with limited transactions.

The offerings at the Government purchase were $3,101,900 at from 112.50 to 112.65. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 112.50 to 112.57.

Sales have been strong, and but for the disturbed condition of the city, it is probable that higher prices would have been reached. But few stocks are offering. The exaggerated reports of riots all over the city were used to depress the market, but without effect. The principal dealings were in Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, St. Paul and Wabash. The market closed strong.

Money very easy at 3 per cent.

In State bonds Missourls are strong and tolerably active, but the remainder of the list is neglected.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; new red $1 20@1 22. Corn dull but unchanged at 56c. Rye, oats and barley unchanged. Groceries—demand good at full prices; oils steady. Eggs dull and declined at 12c; butter dull but unchanged—choice 18@20c; cheese dull but unchanged at 9½@11c. Flax seed, new crop, $1 60@1 65; quality good, and cut two weeks earlier than usual. Pork dull and unsettled; $15 00 asked. Lard in light demand at 10½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; asking rates 6½@7½@8c for shoulders; rough and clear sides bacon have only a limited demand at 7c; sides 8¾@8c. Whisky dull and unchanged; 9c asked.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Tobacco active; sales of 250 hhds; lugs, $5 75@6 50; low to medium leaf, $6 75@12 00. Flour weak, the tendency being downward; extra family, $6 25. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 800 bushels of old at $1 40; 1,800 new choice at $1 25. Corn in fair demand at 70c. Oats quiet at 70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork at $16 00 in round lots. Bacon 9@9½c. Hams sugar cured, 15½c; do. plain 14½c. Lard at 10½@11½c. Whisky quiet 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1 26; No 1 red $1 31; No 2 red $1 29½; No 1 amber Illinois $1 34@1 34½; No 2 amber Illinois $1 31@1 32. Corn a shade shade better; high mixed 58c; low mixed 57½c; Michigan 57½c; white 55c; no grade 55½c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 2, 54c; Michigan 57c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Flour dull and unsettled, shipping extras $7 50; wheat scarce and firm, Ohio and Indiana new $1 35@1 50; corn, mixed western 71@73c; oats dull, new western 54@55c; mess pork $15 50; bacon, shoulders 7¾c; hams 17@17½c; lard 11@11½c; whisky 90½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 @1 23; No. 2 @1 20½. Oats firm; No. 2 46c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 52½c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.

THE USE OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar27:eod:eow:wsmos

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture. 2.

DIED.

HARBAUGH—On Thursday afternoon, July 6th, ANGIE E., wife of Lewis D. Harbaugh, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

ERNEST—At Tunelton, Indiana county, Pa., on Thursday, July 6th, CHARLES W. ERNEST, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

EWARD—On July 6th, HARRIET N. EWARD, wife of Samuel Eward, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

BIRCH—On July 6th, at 3½ o'clock, ALEX WARDEN, son of William and Agnes W. Birch, aged three years and five months.

PURCELL—At 6 A. M., July 7th, HARRIET, wife of William Purcell, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

HOWLEY—On Friday, July 7th, at 5 o'clock P. M., MAGGIE R., only daughter of Mich. P. and Hattie R. Howley, aged eleven months and four days.

KERWIN—At his late residence, No. 35 Sampson street, Allegheny City, on Friday, July 7th, at 3½ o'clock, JOHN KERWIN, in the fiftieth year of his age.

DOYE—On Sunday, July 9, 1871, EUGENE JEROME, son of John and Mary E. Doyle, aged five weeks.

BAUMAN—On Sunday evening, July 9, SIDNEY, youngest son of Reuben F. and Hannah Bauman, aged 6 years and 6 months.

CROWTHER—On Sunday, July 9th, at 11 o'clock, AGGIE, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Crowther, aged 3 years.

LANG—At 5:15 a. m. on July 9th, MRS. MARY LANG, aged 85 years.

PROUDFOOT—On Thursday morning, July 6, at 9½ o'clock, MARY I. PROUDFOOT.

MCMASTERS—In New York City, on the evening of July 5th, suddenly, GERTRUDE S., wife of JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, and daughter of the late W. W. and SARAH B. FETTERMAN, of this city.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday, at her residence, No. 521 Liberty street, Mrs. JANE JOHNSON, late of Dromore, County Down, Ireland.

CONNOLLY—On Monday afternoon, July 10th, C. C. CONNOLLY, at his residence, 101 Washington street, Allegheny city.

STRASSER—On Tuesday morning, July 11th, a 2½ o'clock, MARIA JANE, daughter of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged 10 months and 11 days.

BALDWIN—On Monday night, July 10th, at Sewickley, MRS. MARY WOOLDRIDGE, wife of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., aged 33 years.

WILFRID—In this city, last evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her father, eldest daughter of Major Robert C. Walker, U. S. A., SISTER MARY WILFRID, of the Order of Mercy, in the 25th year of her age.

Her remains will be accompanied East in the morning train, for interment at the Convent of Mercy, near P

Supplement to Pittsburgh Post.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Importance of the Development of our Northwest Territory.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

IN PHILADELPHIA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of leading merchants, bankers, manufacturers and railroad men was recently held at the American Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, which was addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, on the developement of the Northwestern section of the United States, and the effect on the commercial and industrial interests of the Atlantic and Middle States of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His Excellency Gov. Geary presided.

The fact that more than four thousand of the best business men of Philadelphia, and many prominent gentlemen from various parts of Pennsylvania, crowded the Academy of Music on this occasion, is evidence of the general interest felt in the subject discussed.

The Address.

Judge Kelley said he was grateful for the opportunity to contribute, however humbly, toward the completion of a work which for more than a quarter of a century he had regarded as of prime importance to the country, and of special value to his native state, and for the promotion of which he had during that period, labored as opportunity afforded. While expecting his statements of facts to be received with some degree of incredulity by those who have never visited the trans-Missouri portion of the country, it was his purpose to make no statement not justified by his personal observations, or by authorities that all are bound to recognize. Nothing but the experience imparted by actual observation of the country in question could enable any-one to conceive fully the strange contrasts between the characteristics of the Atlantic and the Pacific portions of our country, as exhibited in climate, soil and atmosphere.

About two years ago, said the speaker, it was my privilege to traverse the entire route of the Union and Central Pacific Roads by daylight, and to visit Salt Lake City, which was located in the heart of the Great Desert, that it might be the centre of a Mormon empire, guarded by the forces of Nature against Gentile intrusion. I also visited Portland and Oregon City, Oregon; Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, at the head of Puget Sound; and Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island. Though that region of country had so long been a matter of interest to me, and the study of it had afforded me so much pleasure, each day revealed new and strange conditions, and imbued me with a new sense, not only of the extent of our country, but of the grandeur and infinite variety of its resources and the benificence and power of the Almighty, in adapting every portion of our vast country to the sustenance and comfort of man.

But of this hereafter. Let me first invite your attention to facts within the memory of some of my auditors, which show that the vast resources of the new northwest and its adaptability to railroad purposes are not, as is sometimes intimated, of recent discovery; but have long been known; and that the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad was that originally proposed, because it was the shortest and best by which to connect the seaboard at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland, with the waters of Puget Sound and the commerce of the ancient East, which is now the West, the march of American ideas towards which is illustrating again the truth that

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Some Railroad History.

During the summer of 1845, twenty-six years ago, Asa Whitney, of New York, who had spent many years in China, and had sought by such agencies as were at the command of private enterprise, information about the country lying between Lake Michigan and Puget Sound, did me the honor to seek my acquaintance and bring to my attention the subject of a railroad from the base of the Lake to some point in Oregon, either on the waters of the Puget Sound or the Columbia River, or to a point on each. The whole subject was new to me; but Mr. Whitney came prepared to enlighten those who were ignorant, and to inspire with faith those who doubted. His general views were in print, and his pamphlets embodied columns of statistics obtained from official sources, and many facts reported by persons who had traveled more or less through the region which the proposed road was to traverse. The grandeur of the subject inspired me, and my enthusiasm for his great project induced Mr. Whitney, despite the disparity in our years, to favor me with frequent conferences, and to bring to my attention whatever information relating to the subject he obtained. Early in the year 1846, I felt justified, by the growth of sentiment in its favor, in undertaking to secure him an opportunity to present his project to a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia. To induce a sufficient number of citizens to act as officers of the meeting, was the work of time. I found but few who took an interest in the subject or believed in the feasibility of the project. Some said that a railroad so far north would not be available for as many months in the year as the Pennsylvania canals were; that it would be buried in snow more than half the year. Others cried, "What madness to talk of a railroad more than 2,000 miles long through that wilderness, when it was impossible to build one over the Alleghanies!"

As I went from man to man, with invaluable collections of facts and figures Mr. Whitney had gathered, I found that the doubts with which the work must contend, were indefinite in number; and it was not until six months had elapsed that a sufficient number of well-known citizens to constitute the officers of the meeting had consented to sign the call for a meeting and to act as such. Yet the cause had gained adherents; and, as I find by reference to the papers of that day, the meeting for which I had so long labored was held in the Chinese Museum, on the evening of December 23, 1846. His Honor, John Swift, then Mayor of the city, acted as president, Colonel James Page, Hons. Richard Vaux, Wm. M. Meredith and John F. Belsterling, together with Mr. David S. Brown and Mr. Charles B. Trego, all of whom still survive, acted as vice presidents, and Senator Wm. A. Crabb, now deceased, and William D. Kelley acted as secretaries. The speakers at the meeting were Messrs. Whitney, Josiah Randall, Peter A. Browne and William D. Kelley.

Mr. Whitney stated, with great clearness, his project, and the advantages that would result from it. It was, he said, to be a railroad from Lake Michigan to Oregon. He believed that it could be constructed on a line about 2,400 miles in length, and he and his associates hoped to be able to build it in twenty years, if the Government would grant sixty miles breadth of land for the whole distance. In answer to the question how he could make land in that remote wilderness available for building a road, he dwelt upon the contrast between the climate of that country and that with which dwellers east of the Mississippi were familiar, and asserted fearlessly, that a railroad through that section would be less disturbed by snow than one through Central New York or Pennsylvania, and proceeded to disclose his plan, which involved a large annual emigration from Europe and the cities of the Eastern States. His plan was to employ these emigrants in the construction of the road, and to pay them in part in land, and to detail a sufficient number to prepare small portions of the farm of each for cultivation and occupation, so that they who worked upon the road one year should dwell upon its borders as farmers thereafter. By this method he believed that by the time the road should be built, the line of it would be tolerably well settled and a large local traffic created.

Josiah Randall, Esq. submitted to the meeting a series of resolutions which were heartily adopted, and from which I quote the following:

"*Whereas* the completion of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific would secure the carrying of the greater portion of the commerce of the world to American enterprise, and open to it the markets of Japan and the vast empire of China, of all India, and of all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with those of the Western coast of Mexico and South America.

"*And Whereas* we have, in our public lands, a fund sufficient for and appropriate to the construction of so great and beneficent a national work; and the proposition of Asa Whitney, Esq., of New York, to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific for the grant of a strip of land sixty miles wide, offers a feasible and cheap, if not the only plan, for the early completion of an avenue from ocean to ocean; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the project of Asa Whitney, Esq., for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and respectfully petition Congress to grant or set apart, before the close of the present session, the lands prayed for by Mr. Whitney for this purpose."

It was also resolved to send copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting to our senators and members of Congress, and to the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the request that he would bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

Encouraged by this meeting, Mr. Whitney proceeded to other points, awakening the attention of the country to the importance of the subject. On the 4th of January, 1847, he addressed an immense meeting in the Tabernacle, New York, the officers of which were among the most respected citizens of that city. But at the close of his remarks a mob took possession of the hall and denounced the project as a swindle, declaring that it was an attempt on the part of a band of conspirators to defraud the people by inducing the Government to make an immense grant of land for an impracticable project.

This was the initial movement of a powerful and organized opposition, which soon drove Mr. Whitney from the field. His labors, however had not been in vain; for on the 23d of June, 1848, Hon. James Pollock, at present Director of the United States Mint, who was then in Congress from this State, as chairman of a special committee appointed in compliance with a resolution he had offered, presented a favorable report on the project of a Pacific Railroad, recommending that steps be taken to secure adequate explorations and surveys of the trans-Mississippi country. The "madness" of the project was still laughed at even by "grave and reverened" senators; and it was not until the 3d of March, 1853, that the President signed an act authorizing the Secretary of War, under his direction "to employ such portion of the corps of topographical engineers and such other persons as he may deem necessary to make such explorations and surveys as he may deem advisable, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Effect was given to this resolution at the earliest day, but it was not until the 27th of February, 1855, that the Secretary of War was able to submit to the President, for communication to Congress, the reports of the several surveying parties. The first of these reports were given to the public by order of Congress, in the latter part of that year. I shall have occasion to refer to them hereafter.

Railroad Development of the West.

Judge Kelley proceeded to refer to the condition of the railroad interests at that time, stating that at the close of 1846 we had in operation 4930 miles of railroad, 297 miles having been completed during that year. A system of continuous railroad had not then been proposed, it having been assumed that the function of railroads was to connect water-courses. But the connecting links of road having developed a commerce beyond the capacity of available water conveyance, the subject of railroad expansion was attracting attention, and the construction of the Pennsylvania Central was under consideration.

After describing the difficulties which this enterprise encountered at a time when but few believed a railroad over the Alleghanies was practicable, the speaker continued:

Let no man think that the Pacific Railroad projected in 1846 was to run to San Francisco or elsewhere than to the heart of the unorganized Territory of Oregon, which then extended from the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude, and embraced what is now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, into which no settlers had yet gone.

There was then no San Francisco. Not a cabin or a hut stood within the now corporate limits of that beautiful and prosperous city. California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, were still Mexican territory. Neither science nor observation had detected the vast deposits of gold and silver, or the boundless agricultural resources of that vast region of country. The great railroad center of the West, Chicago, had not yet come into public view. The less than 10,000 people who had gathered at the confluence of the Chicago river with Lake Michigan had no presentiment that the swamp in which they dwelt would, in less than twenty years, be filled up and raised nearly twenty feet, to make the grade of the streets of the most enterprising and remarkable city in the world, of its age. Michigan then had a population of less than 250,000, and Wisconsin and Iowa each but 10,000; and civilization had not yet penetrated the wide region then known as Minnesota Territory, where the census takers, four years later, found but 6,038 people. In 1850, there were but 91,635 people in California, which had then been ceded to us by Mexico, and admitted to the Union as a State, and whose recently discovered deposits of gold had attracted immigrants from every clime. There was no government in Kansas and Nebraska, that whole fertile region being in possession of the Indian and the buffalo. The name of that busy centre of river and railroad commerce, Omaha, had not been heard by English-speaking people, and the vast mineral, grazing and agricultural region through which the Union and Central Pacific railroads are now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business, was noted by geographers as the "Great American Desert." Philadelphia then had no railroad connection with Pittsburg, Pittsburg none with Cincinnati or Chicago, nor any of these with St. Louis.

Surely this world of ours does move, and time does work wonders. In Europe, during this quarter of a century, dynasties and the boundaries of empire have changed, but the increase of population has been scarcely perceptible. But here, where man is free, and nature offers boundless returns to enterprise, broad empires have risen, embracing towns, villages, cities, and states, and millions of people born in many lands with poverty and oppression, as their only birthright, are now, as American citizens, enjoying all the comforts and refinements of civilization, and with capital rivaling that of European princes, originating and pressing forward great enterprises which are to work more marvellous changes than any I have alluded to in the next quarter of a century. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, were supernal power to unfold to our view our country as it shall be a quarter of a century hence, the most far-seeing and sanguine of us would regard the reality as a magnificent delusion. Our extension of territory and law, great as it has been, is of small consequence in comparison with the achievements of mind in the empire of science and art, during this brief quarter of a century, whereby man is able to produce ten-fold, and in many departments of productive industry, a hundred-fold as much as he could 25 years ago by the same amount of labor. New roads are to be built; new towns, cities and states to be created; new resources developed; and the sluggish people of the Orient are to be awakened to their own interests and induced to contribute their vast share to the progress and commerce of the world. The vision that filled the soul of Columbus was a grand one; but that which opens to our view and should possess us is as much grander and more beneficient as the civilization and arts of the close of the 19th are superior to those of the dawning days of the 14th century.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

I regard the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as chief among the great works of the future, and believe that it will not only be to its promoters a proud monument and a vast source of wealth, but its construction will add inconceivably to the wealth and power of the country. It will open vast regions abounding in every element of wealth to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws, give an additional impulse to immigration and revive the prostrate commerce of the country. Such at least are my well considered convictions. If I am mistaken, I have, as I have shown you, cherished the delusion through the greater part of my manhood; and the study of many authorities, much intercourse with men, and extended travel have only served to confirm it.

But there are many who, while admitting the vast extent of this territory and acknowledging the fact that it embosoms vast stores of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper and other minerals, say that it is unfit for the occupation of communities by reason alike of its latitude, its topography and the character of its soil and mountains. These objections are without foundation. Scientific exploration and experience unite in removing the doubts excited by such suggestion; and I affirm with confidence that the route of the Northern Pacific Road is in all respects superior to that of the Central and Union roads, and that the country through which it passes will, 25 years hence, contain double the population that will then be found along the line of those roads between Omaha and Sacramento. Indeed I believe I would be within the bounds of reasonable prediction if I made my proposition embrace the continuation of the road from the City of Sacramento to San Francisco, notwithstanding the wondrous attractions California presents to those who are seeking a new home and a profitable field for enterprise.

Compared with Other Routes.

The Central route has to create its way travel and freight, none awaited its construction. Let me not be understood as disparaging the value of that road; or as intimating that it is not now doing a profitable business, or that it will not, as every other railroad in this country has done, create a constantly increasing volume of business that will enable it to rapidly decrease its rates for freight and travel, while increasing its income and nett profits. Indeed it is already doing this, and its charges for freight and travel already compare very favorably with those of 1869. In proof that it has created the business which justifies these deductions, behold the enormous development of the coal and iron fields at Evanston, a little west of Cheyenne, and more than 500 miles west of Omaha, from which coal in great quantities is carried westward more than a thousand miles and at which point furnaces, forges, rolling mills and machine shops, have risen as if by magic, and the manufacture of Bessemer rails is soon to begin. Look too at the sudden and extensive development of the silver mines by gentile hands in Southern Utah since the construction of this road, and the connection of the rich valleys of that region with the trunk line by the branch built by the Mormons from Salt Lake City. These are but some of the many precursors and sure pledges of the wonderful industries that are to rise along a road the drinking-water for many of whose agents, as well as for the supply of many of its engines, is brought in tanks over alkaline plains for hundreds of miles, and one of the summits of which at Sherman is a mile and a half above the topmost spire of Philadelphia, and 3300 feet higher than the most elevated summit on the Northern Road—that at Deer Lodge Pass. The Northern Pacific road will not be, in any sense, a rival of the Union and Central line for local traffic—each has an ample field of its own, the two routes being 400 miles apart at their nearest approach.

Growth of Traffic.

That both of these roads will create business for themselves and each other and speedily return the capital embarked in their construction I am abundantly persuaded. I am happy to be able to show that I am sustained in this conviction by the highest authority on such questions known to railroad men in this country. H. V. Poor, Esq., who, in his admirable sketch of the railroads of the United States, published last year, says:

"It is safe to estimate that the railroad tonnage of the country would duplicate itself as often as once in ten years, from the progress made in its industries and in the mechanic arts, even were there to be no increase of roads or of population."

Mr. Poor amply sustains this proposition by facts deduced from the railroad history of the country.

"Our means," says he, "will increase just in the degree in which we render available the wealth that now lies dormant in our soil."

Speaking of the year 1869, he says:

"The tonnage traffic of the railroads constructed the past year, at only one thousand tons to the mile, will equal five million tons, having a value of $750,000,000! *Every road constructed adds five times its own value to the aggregate value of the property of the country.*

"The cost of the works constructed the past year will equal at least $150,000,000. The increased value, consequently, of property due to the construction will equal $600,000,000."*

The New Northwest.

These statements are specially applicable to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which will not only create an immense volume of through travel, but develop the boundless and virgin resources of western Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, and of northern Oregon, abounding as they do, in the precious and other metals, in wheat-fields and lumber regions, and embracing the natural home of the sheep and goat, and grazing-fields in which herds of cattle large enough to supply our entire market, may graze throughout the year, growing and fattening upon natural grasses, which in the dry atmosphere of the country, do not decompose as ours do, when exposed to the weather, but cure where they grow, and feed herds of buffalo, elk, antelope and mountain sheep the year round.

Minnesota, through which the road runs, from Lake Superior to the Red river, 256 miles, is the great wheat field of our country. It is a land of lakes and rivers, and forest and prairie. Its farmers are prosperous and contented. Its population numbered 6077 in 1850; had swollen to 172,022 by 1860; and was found to be 436,057 in 1870. The value of its farm products as reported by the census of 1870 was $33,350,923; the cash value of its farms $97,621,691; and its production of wheat during 1869 was about 19,000,000 bushels. It contains within its limits 53,459,840 acres, of which but 3,637,671 are occupied. The remaining 50,000,000 await settlement and development. It is not yet 14 years since the lumbermen of Minnesota were fed on wheat imported from other States. Yet the wheat crop raised during 1870, from she small part of the State now occupied, is believed to have been not less than 30,000,000 bushels. Time will not permit me even to indicate the immense resources of this State, in lumber, iron, slate, and other commodities, which bear transportation, and I leave Minnesota with the remark that when the winter traveler westward, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall have left her limits and crossed the Red river of the North, he will have left behind him the coldest part of the road and that most liable to interruption from snow. The only other point at which he will be liable even under exceptional circumstances to meet with as great a depression of the mercury will be in the neighborhood of Fort Stevenson, in Central Dakota.

Climate and Resources.

To us of the East it seems incredible that the temperature of the mountains, along a line running between the 47th and 49th parallels should be so mild; yet so it is; and the climate of Washington Territory, along the 49th parallel, is more equable the year round, and milder in winter, than that of Philadelphia or Baltimore, in latitude 40°. Indeed, the mean temperature at Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is that of Norfolk, Va., but the dwellers on the Sound are strangers alike to the extreme heat of a Virginia summer and the extreme cold of its winter. In the neighborhood of Olympia, and indeed, throughout Washington Territory and Oregon, cattle are not housed at any season, and thrive upon the grasses they find in the valleys. The winter climate upon the mountains of Idaho, Montana and Dakota is more severe; but in the valleys of all these territories, the buffalo, the elk and antelope have been accustomed to winter; and domestic cattle, worn by labor in the service of exploring expeditions and transportation companies, are turned into the valleys and herded, and come out in the spring fat and ready for another tour of duty. This seems so incredible to us, whose atmosphere is so much more humid, that I beg leave to fortify the statement with a single authority, the equal to which I could produce by scores. I will, however, content myself with a brief extract from the report of Gen. Reynolds on his explorations of the Yellowstone. He wintered, in 1860, in the valley of Deer Creek, through which the Northern Pacific Road will pass; and relating his experience, says:

"Throughout the whole of the season's march the subsistence of our animals had been obtained by grazing after we had reached camp in the afternoon, and for an hour or two between the dawn of day and our time of starting. The consequence was that when we reached our winter quarters there were but few animals in the train that were in a condition to have continued the march without a generous grain diet. Poorer and more broken down creatures it would be difficult to find. In the spring all were in as fine a condition for commencing another season's work as could be desired. A greater change in their appearance could not have been produced, even if they had been grain-fed and stable-housed all winter. *Only one was lost*, the furious storm of December coming on before it had gained sufficient strength to endure it. *This fact, that seventy exhausted animals turned out to winter on the plains on the first of November, came out in the spring in the best condition, and with the loss of but one, is the most forcible commentary I can make on the quality of the grass and the character of the winter.*"

Disappearance of the "Desert."

And many degrees to the north of our territories are immense valleys, which, if the testimony of British officers, civil and military, of missionaries, and of settlers who have dwelt there for years may be believed, rival Minnesota in wheat-producing capacity, and eastern Oregon and Washington Territory in the mildness of their mean temperature. "The Great American Desert," of which these territories formed a conspicuous part, no longer finds a place on maps: and explorers agree, that he would be foolhardy who should attempt to estimate the value of their mineral deposits or their grazing and agricultural capacity. The Mormons have demonstrated that by conducting the melting snow of the mountains to the foot-hills and valleys, they can be made to bloom as the rose and bear crops of cereals, roots and fruits, equal to those produced on the best farms in the choice valleys of Pennsylvania.

Since these apparently inhospitable regions have been penetrated by railroads, and mining adventure has led to settlement in different sections even to the northern boundary of Dakota, Montana and Idaho, we are beginning to discover that the reason America has not succeeded in choice qualities of wool, or an adequate supply thereof for her own use is that she has not carried her flocks to those portions of her country which are pre-eminently adapted to them.

Mountainous and volcanic as are some of the territories, they are adapted to our necessities and their development will secure our manufacturing and commercial supremacy. With their settlement we shall become the greatest wool-producing country of the world, though our present production gives but small promise of such a result. The sources and amount of the wool-clip of 1868 were in round figures about as follows:

	POUNDS.
British North American Provinces,	10,000,000
Australia, South America, & Africa,	76,000,000
United States,	100,000,000
Spain, Portugal and Italy,	119,000,000
France,	123,000,000
European Russia,	125,000,000
Germany,	200,000,000
Great Britain,	260,000,000
Asia,	470,000,000

The Wool Clip and Beet Sugar Crop.

Thus, it appears that Asia, Australia, Africa and South America, which furnish no such markets for mutton as the commercial and manufacturing centres of Europe and this country, and where sheep must be raised for the wool alone, are its great producers. The soil and climate of Nevada and the territories are Asiatic; and even now, under the impulse given by the Union Pacific Railroad, flocks each numbering thousands, have been transferred from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even from New York and Vermont, to such of their valleys as are accessible by rail, where the expense of raising sheep is but the cost of the first flock and of herding. There the finest wool may be produced, and with increasing railroad facilities, and settlement, mining manufacturing and commercial centers, will furnish markets for mutton, and add to the wool grower's profits. To assert that the wool-clip of the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, will exceed that of Great Britain is not to offer a prediction, but to assert a foregone conclusion; and it is also safe to say that the clip of that year will not only embrace wool of all grades of sheep, but of the Cashmere, Angora and other goats, the value of whose hair is so well known to our manufacturers and merchants.

But more than this. Coupled with the development of this great industry, will be another which will thrive in the more northern settlements of the Assineboine and Saskatchewan as it has done in Russia, Sweden, and Norway; as it is now doing in California and Wisconsin, and will do in all of the States of the Northwest. I refer to the manufacture of beet-root sugar. Many causes conspire to make the introduction of this industry into our country a necessity, and in the region of cheap land, abundant coal and wood, and pure water from the mountain snows, it must find an early and extensive development.

Judge Kelley, after reading, in illustration of the natural wonders of Montana, extracts from the report of Lieut. G. C. Doane, of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1870, said: This report is replete with evidence that even this mountainous and volcanic region is fertile to the very mountain tops, and that its valleys are capable of sheltering sheep and cattle throughout the year from the severity of climate that prevails upon the greater elevations during the winter. But the route of the railroad is not obstructed by mountains like these; the highest point it attains being at Deer Lodge Pass, through the Rocky Mountains, which is 4,590 feet above the sea level, or 3,300 feet below the grade of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, where, two years ago, I gathered a bouquet of wild flowers common to Eastern Pennsylvania.

Settlements — The Northern River System.

A considerable portion of the land in Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, through which the Northern road will run, is doubtless unsuited to cultivation, but the proportion is much less than will be found on the line of any more Southern road. The alkali plains alone, which the Central road passes through are broader than the breadth of all the bad lands along the Northern route. Governor Stevens, who superintended the original government survey

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* The Chicago *Journal*, in an intelligent review of the Pacific Railroads, says:—

The census returns of 1860 gave 460,112 as the sum total of the population of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California—the district now traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Work was commenced on the road at both ends in the winter of 1863. Between the two dates mentioned, owing to the war, it is evident that the far West could not have received much of an addition to its population. Looking back now, it is easy to see why so many of its friends, even, prophesied that financially the road would be a failure. They regarded the enterprise as one of political necessity, but could see no money in it. Its route for the most part lay through a wilderness incapable of agricultural settlement. Of the whole number of inhabitants above given all but 90,118 were in the State of California.

* * * * * * * * * *

The earnings of the Central and Union Pacific Railroad were Fourteen Millions in 1870—the net receipts over operating expenses being in excess of Six Millions. In other words, in the first year of its through business it earned enough over and above running expenses to pay six per cent. on a fair estimate of its cost. In six years the Central Pacific (forming one-half of the through line) has earned Ten Millions net, being nearly Six Millions more than the interest on its bonds and all the cost of operating. Sixty-five per cent. of this came from local traffic, and one year only of through business is included in it. The authorities of the Central Pacific estimate the earnings of their road for 1871 at Ten Millions, and President Thomas A. Scott, of the Union Pacific, places the earnings of that road this year at Nine Millions, making $19,000,000 for the through line from San Francisco to Omaha. Of this at least $9,000,000 will be net above running expenses, or 9 per cent. on a reasonable estimate of the entire cost of the road. The first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, bearing six per cent. interest, and secured only on the road, are now selling at 103. So oppositely to all expectation has the operation of the road turned out!

Since the commencement of the Union and Central Pacific, San Francisco has grown from being a city of sixty thousand inhabitants to be a city of a hundred and fifty thousand. But, including that, the total population of the belt of States and Territories through which the road runs is only 788,270. And this number of people, with aid from a portion of Colorado (population, 39,681) furnishes business to the Union and Central Pacific at the rate of Fourteen to Nineteen Million dollars per year. This brings up the rather curious question, How many inhabitants are necessary in a given district to make a railway pay?

And now comes the Northern Pacific, certainly with greater probabilities of success than were before the Union and Central Pacific. While it equals the other in mineral wealth, the country through which it runs is vastly more inviting to the farmer. Indeed, testimony shows it to be of special agricultural value. Leaving out California on the Union-Central Pacific, and also excluding Minnesota on the Northern Pacific, and the latter road has 104,752 more people to contribute to its local business than awaited the opening of the Union and Central Pacific, and only 23,592 less than give support to the latter road now.

Including those two States, which would not be unfair, inasmuch as the Northern Pacific will have in Minnesota, with its main and branch lines, over eight hundred miles of road, draining two-thirds of the entire State—including these two States the tributary population of the Northern road in all is 639,433, or 179,321 more than were at first reached by the Union-Central Pacific, and only 148,837 less that give aid to it now.

But the figures given are suggestive. What, principally within the last five years, has added 100,000 to the population of San Francisco? Surely nothing so much as the summons of iron knocking at the Golden Gate. If a road can add 100,000 people in five years to an existing city, cannot another one in the same time build up a city of 100,000, especially if, by reason of its shorter oceanic distance, it is demonstrable that it will necessarily control foreign shipments?

Few doubt that if the land lying along the Union Pacific had been as available for agriculture as the lands of the Northern Pacific, the population along the route would have trebled as well as that of its terminal city. Here, then, the case will probably stand:—The Northern Pacific, on its completion, will find a flourishing city awaiting it on Puget Sound, inferior, of course, in size to San Francisco, but still a thriving, well-grown city, as helpful to it as the other to its Southern compeer. It will, during its progress, on account of its fertile lands, more than quadruple the population west of Minnesota, and so bids more than fair to equal the first through business of the Union and Central Pacific, while for the succeeding years its returns will be vastly greater.

of the route and crossed it very frequently said, "that not more than one fifth of the land from Red River to Puget Sound is unsuited to cultivation, and this fifth is largely made up of mountains covered with bunch grass and valuable timber, and filled with the precious metals; and throughout the whole region, miners, herdsmen, and lumbermen will afford a market for the products of the farm at prices that will reward the emigrant for settling in this wondrous region of country."

But, ladies and gentlemen, were it true that but one-fifth instead of four-fifths of the land granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the western boundary of Minnesota and the eastern boundary of Washington and Oregon, is presently available for the purposes of settlement and development, the land grant of the company would, in my judgment, be adequate for the construction of the road. *I believe that the Company's lands in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territory, will build and equip the road, and that the promise of a remunerative way business on this route is more immediate than will be that of the Union and Central roads at the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific.* From the Missouri river at Omaha to the Sacramento no navigable stream crosses or approaches the Union or Central road, while the route of the Northern Pacific is traversed at intervals of about two hundred miles along its whole course by navigable streams, upon which there are considerable settlements on both sides of its line. The road has one of its eastern termini at the westernmost point of our magnificent system of Lake transit, and the other at St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi river. The Red river of the North bounds Minnesota and connects this railroad with the distant waters of Lake Winnipeg and the broad and fertile Valley of the Assinneboine. *A good business awaits the construction of every section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.* Duluth, its lake terminus, is rising into commercial importance more rapidly than did Chicago, and with the promise of continuous growth. It is the port through which the people of Minnesota and the entire new Northwest will exchange commodities not only with all the lake ports of the United States and British America, but through the Saint Lawrence and the railroad system of the East with the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard and with Europe. It must be the summer outlet for the increasing tens of millions of bushels of wheat and the vast quantities of lumber, produced by the farmers and lumbermen of Minnesota. Though not yet four years old, the business of Duluth is large enough to command the attention of the Treasury Department, and to require the appointment of a deputy collector and of several minor officers of customs.

The settlements on the Red river of the North are numerous, and the trade of all the valleys it drains will await the completion of the road to that river, which will be accomplished before the close of this year. And so with each of the rivers it traverses. On the western boundary of Minnesota the road crosses the Red river, and at intervals of less than 200 miles crosses or runs upon the banks of the Dakota, Yellowstone, and the Missouri, which are east of the Rocky Mountains, and are navigable for hundreds or for thousands of miles. And beyond the Rocky Mountains, the Snake, the Cowlitz and the Columbia rivers, will prove immediate and valuable tributaries to its business, while its western termini are at Portland on the Columbia, which is already an important commercial centre, and at a point yet to be determined on the waters of Puget Sound—waters which are the predestined field of a commerce which, at an early day, will overshadow that of San Francisco, and in the not very distant future rival the present commerce of New York.

The Future Pacific Metropolis.

Early in August, 1869, just after my return from the Pacific Coast, at the request of Col. John W. Forney, I held a protracted conversation with an experienced phonographic reporter, who, on the 27th of that month, presented to the readers of the *Press* the substance of the interview. Recurring to the *Press* of that date, I find that, speaking on this point, I said:

"Allow me to state one conclusion from personal observation. It is that San Francisco will, in the course of time, cease to be the great city of the Pacific coast. Her location constitutes her for the present the *entrepot* for all the commerce of the coast, embracing the trade from the South American coast, from the Sandwich Islands, from China, Japan, British Columbia, and our territory north of that city. The Bay of San Francisco, too, is quite capable of accommodating the commerce of the world. It is, I think, unequalled as a bay, in extent, beauty and safety. Then the city has made most magnificent strides. She has her dry-dock, her ample wharves, her steam-tugs, her coast-defences, and has made very considerable progress in manufactures. But notwithstanding all these advantages, my firm impression is that the great city of the Pacific coast will have its location on or near the waters of Puget Sound.

* * * *

"Here are to be found in abundance timber, coal, iron, fish, wheat, all domestic grasses, the potato, apple, pear, plum, and during more than half the year, all the fruits known to our own tables. Here, then, in my judgment, will be located the great city of the Pacific coast, as, owing to the peculiar conformation of the Sound, communication may easily be had between distant parts of this territory by water.

"Another consideration is that a city located here would be practically nearer to China than is San Francisco; because vessels leaving San Francisco for China, notwithstanding the point for which they are destined is south of their point of departure, are compelled, on account of the prevailing winds, to make what sailors call a "northing," quite up to the Straits of Fuca; in consequence of which a vessel starting from the latter point for the same destination would have an advantage of three or four days over her San Francisco competitor."

Advantages of the Northern Route.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me show you by official authority the advantages presented by this route to the Pacific over any other north of the 32d parallel, on which the almost tropical climate would prove an obstacle to general travel and commerce. In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, the Topographical Officers designated by the Secretary of War, surveyed seven routes extending from the line of the Northern Pacific southward to the 32d parallel. Their reports were referred by the Secretary of War, for examination to Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. G. K. Warren, both of whom are well known to the country for the distinguished services they rendered as commanding generals during the late war, and the former of whom is now at the head of the Engineer Department of the United States Army. On the 5th of February, 1855, these gentlemen submitted the results of their labors with an elaborate report, in which, speaking of the route near the 47th and 49th parallel they say:

"The advantages of this route are—its low profile, which is important in relation to climate; its easy grades and small amount of ascents and descents, both important if the road should be developed to its full working power; the great extension west of the prairie lands; in the supplies of timber over the western half of the route; the facilities which the Columbia river and its tributaries, and the Missouri will afford to the construction of the road; in the short distance from the Missouri to a seaport of the Pacific; in the western terminus of the road on Puget Sound being nearer to the ports of Asia than the termini of the other routes; in the proximity of the eastern terminus to Lake Superior, from which a continuons navigation for seagoing vessels extends to the Atlantic Ocean; and in the existence of coal on Puget Sound."

The explorations had been but preliminary and had not disclosed the other important fact that an abundant supply of coal is distributed at easy points along the whole route.

But the most remarkable advantage of the Northern route appears under the head of the sum of ascents and descents. High rates under this head indicate increased percentages of danger and running expenses. The lower the rate of ascent and descent the safer and more economical is travel. And while the northern route is charged under this head with but 19,000 feet, the route comparing most favorably with it in this respect is that on the 41st and 42d parallels, in which the sum is 29,120, being an increase of more than 50 per cent.; and the extreme contrast is that of the route on the 38th and 39th parallels, in which the sum reaches 56,514.

The study of these voluminous reports with reference to the soil, climate, natural resources and commercial relations of the country, will satisfy any reasonable man that the Northern is nature's own route for a Pacific railroad. So startling indeed were the advantages presented by this route, that the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, struck from the report of Governor Stevens, since so distinguished as a soldier and engineer, the estimate he presented of the cost, which was $117,121,000 and inserted in lieu thereof $140,871,000. His keen foresight showed him that the development of the wonderful resources of this then almost unknown Northwest, by the construction of a road upon easy gradients and through a region of such wonderful resources, would, in a few years, place his beloved South, and slavery, at the mercy of a free people, overwhelmingly outnumbering those of the plantation States. How reckless and unjust this action was, is proven by the fact that all modern estimates fix the cost at but little more than 66 per cent. of the estimate of Gov. Stevens, or $77,000,000 for the road and original equipment.

The National Route for Eastern Commerce.

After referring to the present and prospective commerce of the Pacific, and the benefit to be derived by the United States from increasing commercial intercourse with China, Japan, and the other countries of the East, the speaker continued:

The experience of the existing Pacific road furnishes no data from which to calculate even its own effect in bringing the commerce of China, across our Continent. Commerce travels on cheap and rapid lines of transit. Railroad fares are regulated by the volume of business done—with the cheaper fares of the future, my prophecies will be more than fulfilled, and two Pacific roads will bring freight and travel to the Atlantic States. In 1850 it cost at average rates, $20 to move a ton of wheat over 100 miles of American railroad; by 1870, the charge had been reduced to $1.25. Who can tell how cheaply chests of tea and cases of silk will be carried across the continent in 1890?

Among the strange contrasts presented by our two coasts, few are more impressive than the coast line. Harbors are numerous along the Atlantic coast. No seaboard State is without one or more good ones. Count them, from Galveston northward and eastward to Portland, Maine, and the number will surprise you. The agricultural and mineral productions of almost every Atlantic State could be floated to the sea, while our long Pacific coast south of Alaska presents but four harbors or fair points for commercial centres, the Bays of San Diego and San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, the entrance to which is the Straits of Fuca. The Alleghanies are inland mountains; but the "coast range," as their name indicates, lie along the coast of the Pacific, leaving harbors only where the great waters have forced their way through the rocks.

Owing, as I have said, to the prevalent courses of the winds, the commerce of China and Japan must near our coast north of the Bay of San Francisco, north even of the mouth of the Columbia, and at a point near to the Straits of Fuca. While, therefore, the commerce of the Pacific must be to some extent shared by San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, and Astoria, a city yet to arise on Puget Sound will be the great centre of trade, which, with the settlement of Oregon, Washington, and the belt of country through which this road will run, must increase with marvellous rapidity and to a now inconceivable extent.

The Pacific Coast and Puget Sound.

There is but little waste land in Oregon and Washington Territory. Oregon embraces 60,975,360 acres, and its population in 1870 was but 90,923. Washington Territory contains 112,730,549 acres, and the census-takers found but 23,955 civilized people dwelling upon them. This State and Territory are among the most fertile and productive sections of our country. The wheat of Oregon and Washington, as you may ascertain by consulting the commercial papers of San Francisco, commands, in the markets of that city, ten cents per bushel more than the wheat of California, and the oats from this section are worth fifteen cents per cental more than the best growth of California oats. As we get the wheat of the entire Pacific slope through California, we know it only as California wheat; but in that market the difference I have indicated is constantly maintained by reason of the superiority of the more northern grain.

Judge Kelley here referred to the beauty and commercial capacity of Puget Sound, the extent of the forests and the dimensions of the forest trees in that locality, remarking that his auditors who had not seen them would scarcely believe that the firs, and a large variety of other trees found in those forests, range from 250 to nearly 350 feet in height, and measure from 8 to 11 feet in diameter, and that saw mills upon the coast of Puget Sound will this year ship largely over 200,000,000 feet of superior lumber to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and China. These forests, an inexhaustible store of wealth in themselves, are underlaid by rich deposits of coal, iron, gold and silver. Even San Francisco and her lines of ocean steamers are now supplied with coal from Puget Sound, 25,000 tons having been shipped there last year. After referring to the genial climate of the country, and its almost infinite variety of fruitage, the speaker continued:

Rapid Development.

Do you ask me, as others have done, why it is that, with this genial climate, and these stores of wealth, waiting to respond generously to the demands of man, the population does not equal one man, woman, or child, to each square mile? If you do, my answer is ready. It is because the people and Government of the United States did not promptly respond to the suggestion of Asa Whitney, and either by the means proposed by him, or those they should select, connect our Pacific Territory with the great Lakes and seaboard by a railway. Had that been done, had the way thither been then opened to emigrants, Washington Territory would long since have been divided into two more States, California and Oregon would be great commercial rivals, and the population of our Pacific States would equal that of New England.

Do you ask me whence the population would have come? By the construction of the road the climate and resources of the intervening country would have been disclosed long years ago, and the sheep-growers of the States from Vermont to Iowa would long since have transferred their flocks to the Asiatic and Australian fields that slope the Rocky Mountains. The hardy lumbermen from the forests of New England, Northern Pennsylvania, and Michigan, would have found their way to these richer forests in a more genial climate.

Where will the people come from to make this wealth available, to build cities at the points along this road at which railroad and river traffic shall intersect, to raise provisions for the mining camps, and to build up commerce on Puget Sound and the Columbia River? What American, whose memory is good for a quarter of a century, asks this question? Since we discussed the propriety of building the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Asa Whitney urged the construction of the Northern Pacific Road (and it is but a quarter of a century), the population of the old States of the North has doubled; that of Wisconsin and Iowa has swollen from about 10,000 each to their now powerful citizenship; and those who constitute the people of Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon, and the Territories, have gone out from the old hive or come to us from foreign lands. To reach the golden lands of the Pacific coast has been a matter of too much time and expense for the poor man, and too full of trials for families. The fact that in spite of these difficulties, so many intelligent people have found their way thither is a testimonial to the wonderful attractions of the country, and the immense rewards it offers to the industry or enterprise of the immigrant. Build this road, open these lands to the poor but enterprising people of the Eastern States and Europe, and population will flow into them so rapidly that they who shall a few years hence hear the story of the doubts of the past about the Northern Pacific Railroad will experience wonder similar to that we feel at the want of forecast that characterised the people of Pennsylvania 25 years ago, when they shrank from embarking so small a percentage of their capital in building the Pennsylvania Central; and in a few years the trunk line of this great Northwestern thoroughfare will carry the trade of innumerable lateral branches, penetrating not only our own valleys but those of the British Colonies to the north, whose people will thus be made tributary to us forever, or induced to unite their destinies with ours under a common flag and constitution. This is not declamation or prophesy. It is the announcement of conclusions deduced by logic from an ample store of facts.*

But I have detained you too long, and must close. Not, however, until I shall have reminded you that the grades and snows of the Alleghanies have not interfered with the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is the most powerful corporation in the country, and which, with the forecast and energy which characterise its officers, already controls continuous lines of rail to St. Paul and Duluth. But, familiar as you are with the resources of our city and State, and the advanced condition of our industries, I leave you to estimate the impulse that will be given to every interest and industry of the people of the Eastern and Middle States by the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

* A late number of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, speaking of the tide of population already pouring to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says:—

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

Climate and Resources of Montana.

BY B. F. POTTS,

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Midway across the continent, between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—in the heart of that New Northwest, the extent, character and resources of which the people are at last beginning to appreciate—embracing within its boundaries four parallels of latitude and no less than twelve degrees of longitude, lies the great Territory of Montana. The superficial area of this territory is extensive enough to make three states as large as New York, the Empire State of the East; and, as I have stated elsewhere, I believe it to be the richest region in agricultural and mineral resources on the entire American continent. There are at least fifty thousand square miles of tillable land within its limits; and this land, under a cheap and simple process of irrigation, is of unsurpassed fertility, yielding in the greatest abundance all varieties of the cereals. I have seen samples of wheat which yielded eight bushels to the acre, and the average yield throughout the Territory, even with the very imperfect methods of cultivation which are in vogue here, is from forty to sixty-five bushels. This exceeds the yield of the famous wheat-fields of Minnesota, and is about four times as great as the average wheat crop of Ohio. Rye, oats and barley produce enormously, and the yield of vegetables is simply without a parallel in the history of horticulture in America. The common yield of potatoes, for instance, is 400 bushels per acre.

Lands for grazing purposes, too, are of vast extent and of the best quality. Grasses as nutritious as sheaf-oats cover the hills and valleys and extend far up the mountain sides, affording pasturage for numberless herds of cattle and sheep during the entire year. The cattle alone now to be found in the Territory number at least sixty thousand head, and so abundant are these grasses, and so mild is our climate, that no grain or hay is fed to them at all—they take care of themselves and keep fat all winter. Our meat markets are supplied with beef taken from among the different herds at all seasons of the year, and it is found to be of the fattest and sweetest, making delicious food, superior generally in quality and flavor to the grain-fed stock of the States. Certainly no country can surpass this for grazing purposes; and there is none where, in the future, when the Northern Pacific Railroad has reached us, such fortunes are to be made in the business of raising stock for the market.

Of the mineral wealth of Montana all the world has heard. It has been called "the silver spoon" which was in the nation's mouth when it was born; but, besides the silver, not less than twelve million dollars' worth of gold-dust was taken from the mines last season, and iron, copper, coal and other minerals exist in exhaustless abundance.

I suppose, however, that the thing about our New Northwest which has most surprised the public is the genial character of its climate. Radically different as it may seem from the prevalent idea regarding it, it is nevertheless true that the climate of Montana, as a whole, is milder than that of New York, while the purity and dryness of the atmosphere make the variations of temperature far less noticeable. The old theory that the further north we go the more severe the climate becomes is now generally exploded. It is understood, at last, that isothermal divisions, except in their larger aspects, are entirely independent of degrees of latitude; and the various explorers and topographers who have been sent out here by the Government have shown by instrumental tests that the temperature of Walla Walla, on the 46th degree of latitude, is the same as that of Washington City, on the 38th; that of Clark's Fork, in Montana, on the 48th, the same as that of St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 41st; and that of the Bitter Root Valley, Missoula County, Montana, on the 46th, the same as that of Philadelphia, on the 41st.

The winters in this section are generally open and pleasant, as may be inferred from the fact of the cattle grazing without shelter all winter. The valleys are hardly ever covered with snow, and it is rare that the roads are not dry and passable for ten months in the year. On the mountains, of course, as in mountainous regions usually, winter sometimes pinches hard, and snow falls to a considerable depth; but even these are not the least attractive features of the territory. The elevation of the mountains, valleys, and plains of Montana above the level of the sea is from 2,000 to 4,000 feet less than that of Wyoming and Utah. This fact alone goes far to explain the milder climate and vastly greater productiveness of Montana.

How this great wealth, agricultural and mineral, is to be utilized and made to contribute its due share to the nation's commercial prosperity is a question not less important to the people at large than to the inhabitants of Montana itself; and in considering it I am brought to that great enterprise, the Northern Pacific Railroad, now building from east to west across our entire territory. This road will traverse our richest valleys, and furnish an outlet for the immense future surplus productions of the Territory. All that has heretofore been written about the superior land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana scarcely gives an adequate conception of the extent and true value of the grant. The company will receive twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of our best agricultural and grazing lands for every mile of road that is built—lands which not only possess all the advantages which I have mentioned, but are within easy reach of timber, and abound in fine building-stone of almost every variety and inexhaustible in quantity. I have no doubt that these lands will not only cancel the entire cost of building the railroad, but will leave a large surplus to the company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is of immense importance to Montana. It will enable our stock raisers to compete on favorable terms with those of Illinois and other states in the markets of the Eastern cities. A new impetus will be given to all our industries. Our mines will be developed, new ones will be opened, and those that produced twelve million dollars in gold last season will far exceed that sum annually. Our population will rapidly increase; the sixty-two cities and towns we now have will be doubled in number and quadrupled in size; and the public lands, now unoccupied, will be cultivated by actual settlers. Other prosperous states will spring up around us; and before we enter upon another century this great Northwest, now lying broad and inviting before the settler, will be contributing its rightful share toward the wealth, commerce, and general prosperity of the nation.

The enterprise which is opening this New Northwest is truly a great national work, and well deserves, the encouragement, co-operation and support alike of all who as Americans feel an interest in the country's progress, or who as capitalists desire a liberal return upon investment.

Nervous Men.

A nervous man is, with many, a frequent subject of derision; yet there is perhaps in this world hardly a creature deserving of more pity than a nervous man. The irrelevancy of his conduct is melancholy. His is that keenest misfortune of human life—the conscientiousness of many mistakes without the power of rectifying them. In his mind there is an enduring sense of his own inefficacy. He presents the mournful spectacle of a human being whose judgment is fettered, as it were, by a network of highly-wrought nerves. Wanting intellectual control, his legs, arms, and tongue are perpetually leading him into some kind of embarrassment. If he comes into a room, ten chances to one that he falls over a mat in the very act of giving his name to the servant; or he will enter with such nervous rapidity as to make him at once the Eynthea of the minute—provoking witticisms from wags, titters from girls, and sympathy from nervous people like himself. He cannot hand a glass of wine or a cup of tea without up-setting it. He converses in jerks, now with an incoherent volubility, now with a slowness that makes the intervening pauses embarrassing to the listener. The spectacle of a nervous man dancing is a study which no lover of observation would willingly forego. Watch him in a quadrille: his hands, if they are not forcing each other's gloves yet further down upon the fingers, are wandering furtively about his person, like the dove of Noah that could not find a resting-place. He receives the most harmless question from his partner with an air of dubiousness, as if he thought to discern within it the lurking element of some facetious irony at the expense of his nerves. Then comes the quick, abrupt answer, the general jerk of legs, arm, and head, the rapid question, and perhaps a sense of overwhelming confusion because in his nervousness he has neglected to commence the figure which some vis-a-vis has called upon him to begin. If there be a purgatory for nervous men, we should pronounce it to be a square dance. A waltz is bad enough, but the exertion warms him up to the enjoyment. There is a reassuring sense in his mind of his being unnoticed amidst the whirling throng. Could you only contrive, however, to whisper to one of these nervous waltzers that he is being watched, you would then witness a sight which, if you are malicious, you would probably enjoy. He will be almost certain to fall—to trip over the trailing skirt of some sweeping dancer, and bring himself and perhaps others with a crash and a cry to the ground. This sphere, however, of the nervous man's operations is very limited, and can only be indicated as the source of some enjoyment to the malicious spectator.

Nervousness is by no means incompatible with gentlemanly conduct. True, it will almost invariably mar the effect of politeness—lending to the actions of a man a character that will seem to savor much of what may be called an inoffensive *gaucherie*. But it is very hard to laugh at a nervous gentleman. It is pitiable to witness the well-bred undertone that seems struggling for a refined expression through the complicate and embarrassing movements of great nervousness. Here is visible all the consciousness of right, of propriety, of the charms of a polished amiability, and the necessity of a plain and manly courtesy. Yet each movement of a nervous man falsely interprets the dictates of his disposition and nature. The melancholy sense of always inviting the scrutiny which he would give his right hand to elude, is ever upon him, rendering more treacherous those promptings which could only be rightfully suggestive in the complete absence of every species of timidity.

We suppose there is hardly a situation in this drama of existence in which nervous men do not find themselves confronted by some unlooked-for embarrassment. If you want to make such a man thoroughly miserable, call upon him to admire the baby in its mother's arms. Does he tell you he thinks it a sweet little creature? Be sure that there is upon his face as he utters his criticism an expression such as you might expect to see upon the face of a boy who should have been ordered by a ghost or some other terrible apparition to call it pretty. Leave him alone with this baby, and all his love of children will confess itself perhaps in the most emphatic manner. But whilst the mother is watching him, this love is driven out of his eyes and transformed into a sense of profound discomfort. He abruptly expresses the true conventional sentiments of admiration, and retires mortified with the consciousness of having once more made a fool of himself. So, when called upon to respond to a toast. His pallor is distressing. He rises with a kind of sideways movement, with a view, perhaps, to show as little of himself as possible to those who are seated opposite. There is no indignation or irritability in the glances which he throws at the person to whom he may be indebted for his embarrassing situation. His eyes are vacant of all sense but that of the sense of confusion. If he is prepared to speak, having been forewarned that he will be called upon to do so, it is possible that he may get along with a sufficient nervous dexterity for some time. But let only a cry be raised, let there happen but the most trivial interruption—he is done. He will start, will pause, will lose the thread of his thoughts, sustained only by concentration of memory, grow incoherent, and seat himself amidst applause which he is torturingly conscious of being ironical.

Matthew Brown, in a volume of essays recently published, makes a very good defence for the nerves, and to people afflicted with this doleful complaint we recommend its perusal. Scattered throughout the works of Charles Lamb, too, will be found many solacing assurances upon the same subject. If we were physiologists, we might venture to construct a theory which should, at all events, prove to nervous men that theirs is a complaint that engages the attention of others besides themselves. Knowing nothing of that science, however, we must fain content ourselves with the few observations we have here set down.—*Liverpool Leader.*

IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington, has prepared a special report on Immigration, which is just issued from the Government Printing Office. It embraces very full information for immigrants relative to wages, cost of living, and the kind of labor in demand in different parts of the Union, collected with great care through the agency of the Internal Revenue Department, and systematically arranged so as to afford the immigrant a trustworthy guide in the selection of his future home. The value of such an official hand-book can hardly be over estimated. State agents have published, for circulation in Europe, more or less highly colored descriptions of the localities in which they were specially interested; but we have never before had an authoritative and impartial statement from the General Government of facts which every laborer who comes to this country ought to know. It will not only benefit the immigrant, by showing him where he can settle with the best chance of success, but it will benefit the whole country by directing to each section the particular kind of labor which it most needs. There are some interesting facts in the general statistics of immigration which accompany the report. It appears that the whole number of aliens added to our population since the formation of the Government is about 7,800,000, and of these about 5,000,000 were living in the country on the first of last June. During the year ending December 31, 1870, the number of immigrants was 378,786, against 395,922 in 1869. The decrease is accounted for by the Franco-Prussian war, the immigration from Germany being diminished by that cause about 28,000. More than half the immigrants are British subjects, and about one-third are Germans. The influx from Germany has for some time exceeded that from Ireland. During the last ten years for instance, the annual immigration has been as follows: German, 83,000; Irish, 77,000; English, 21,000; British American, 16,000; Scandinavian, 13,000; Scotch, 3,700. How rapidly the German element is gaining upon the Irish is shown by the returns for the three years immediately preceding the war of 1870, during which the annual arrival of Germans averaged as high as 128,000, against 82,000 Irish. Even in 1870 we received 97,000 Germans, and only 75,000 Irish. Since 1820 the whole number of Irish immigrants has been 2,700,000, and of Germans 2,300,000.

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Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

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